RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 243— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
16 Oct.	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA ..	SALDERAx ..	15,933
20 ,,	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	16,650
27 ,,	CHINA ..		10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 657
5 Feb.	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20 830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1.—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2.—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA.

1926		
15th Oct.	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHEY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA ..	China & Japan.
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
13th Oct.	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa.
13th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
15th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
16th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
18th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*SADO MARU	5898	5 Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MABU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

GET YOUR CLOTHES

MADE AT

E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALTY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary. 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Pr Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns t the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ens. immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A female qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rajkot State.
A 27395

WANTED—Experienced REPORTER for a first class daily newspaper. Knowledge of shorthand essential. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING under Experienced Teacher at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. Fees Moderate. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day.
A R 3847

WANTED—1 GOODS CLERK, 2 NUMBER TAKERS, 1 TRAIN CLERK and 4 SECOND GUARDS for Railway. Apply sharp with two annas Tickets to the MANAGER, ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, Delhi.
A R3841

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS, on liberal Commission, for the sale of shares of a Jalpaiguri-managed Tea Company, having first class running Tea garden with prospect of dividend within 4/5 years. Any educated young man may earn more than Rs. 500 a month provided he is a little energetic. Apply to SREEDHAR COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Share-brokers and Agents, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.
A 27433

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE and EQUIPMENT, consisting of Tables, Desks, Chairs, Typewriters, Filing Cabinets, etc. Foregoing in splendid condition. For further particulars apply Messrs. STRAUSS & CO., LTD., Neville House, Ballard Estate.
N R3843

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 260; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—One ANDERSON OIL EXPELLER, one tempering apparatus (quite new), one filter press, two oil pumps, one Tangis 85 B.H.B. Crude Oil Engine with 3½ inches shaftings, Plumber Block and Pullies. Practically new, worked only for a very short period. For further particulars apply to KAMAKSHIAMBAL OIL MILL, Pennington Road, Tanjore.
K R3777

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

25 P.C. to 50 p.c. Special Reduction on Health Books. Send for one anna sale list, HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
L R 3848

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IT IS PROPOSED to move the Court of the Benares Hindu University to fix a date for the election by Registered Graduates of five members to the Senate and ten members to the Court. Graduates of any Faculty of the University are eligible to be voters and to stand as candidates, if they get themselves registered by sending RUPEES TEN only to the Registrar. Graduates who passed the examinations of 1926 have, however, to pay RUPEES FIVE only. No election can be held unless the number of Registered Graduates is at least fifty. Graduates are requested to hurry up and secure their registration at an early date.

CHANDRA BAI, M.Sc.,
Secretary
B. H. U. Old Boys' Association.
7-10-26. 27507

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications ar published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED that the following mark on cotton bales, imported or exported is registered Trade Mark of the undersigned firm and they have the sole right under the Registered Trade Mark Act to use the same. Any one infringing the same shall be liable to prosecution.

THE TRADE MARK.

CURUMSEY DAMJEE AND SONS.
27511.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 946 for 100 Shares Nos. 28562-28661 in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of Ramchandra Jagannath Prabhu Desai is LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Bank within one month from this day after which duplicate will be issued.
27510

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood, more or less, will be sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

Madras Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 360 tons; Place of sale Tirapattur; Date of sale 25-11-1926.

Madras Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 110 tons; Place of sale Vellore; Date of sale 27-11-1926.

Madras Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 166 tons; Place of sale Satyamangalam; Date of sale 30-11-1926.

Coorg Sandalwood:—Approximate quantity 180 tons; Place of sale Fraserpet; Date of sale 7-12-1926.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore and 39 miles by road from Erode Junction on the S. I. Rly. Tirupattur and Vellore are railway stations on the S. I. Rly.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

TIRUPATTUR Sales.—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

VELLORE Sales.—District Forest Officer, Vellore.

SATYAMANGALAM Sales.—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

COORG Sales.—Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.

(Sd.) D. T. BARRY,
Conservator of Forests, V. C.
Coimbatore, dated 6th October, 1926.
27506

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF SIR PETER HANNAY MCCLELLAND.—DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of the Act XXVIII of 1866, that all persons having any claim against the estate of late Sir Peter Hannay Mcclelland, late of 66 A, Eaton Square in the County of Middlesex in England, K. B. E. European, deceased, who died at 66 A, Eaton Square aforesaid on the 14th day of January, 1924 and letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 21st day of August, 1926, to Charles Mortimer Eastley Solicitor, Bombay, the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1926.
LITTLE AND CO.,
Attorneys for Charles Mortimer Eastley, the Administrator in Bombay of the Estate of Sir Peter Hannay Mcclelland, deceased.
27505

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO.2228 OF 1926.

KAIKHUSHRU M. TALYARKHAN, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Barrat-Law, Acting Official Assignee of this Hon. Court and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Virji Madhavji, an Insolvent .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Bai GULAB, widow of Tulsidas Mohanji Vora, of Bombay Inhabitant, Sole Executrix of the Will, of the said Tulsidas Mohanji Vora, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, residing at Gameevi, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) KAIKHUSHRU R. P SHROFF, President and (3) RAJENDRA SOMNARAYAN; (4) ARDESIR HORMUSJI MADAN; (5) ARDESIR BYRAMJI KANGA; (6) PHEROZ JEHANGIR (7) RAHIM N. ALLANA; (8) HURGOVINDAS MULJI; (9) LALOOBHAI NAGARDAS; (10) JAMNADAS MATHRADAS BAXI; (11) VADILAL POONAMCHAND; (12) CHOONILAL VIRCHAND; (13) BHAICHAND CHOONIBHAI VAKIL, (14) PREMJI NAGARDAS; (15) JIVANLAL PRATAPSEE; (16) AMRATLAL RATANCHAND and (17) JEHANGIR MUNCHERJI LALI, Members of the Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the said Association. (18) DINSHAW BAPUJI DAJI.BURJOR, President and (19) AMRATLAL RATANCHAND; (20) JEHANGIR MUNCHERJI LALI; (21) LALOOBHAI NAGERDAS and, (22) JEHANGIR BHIKAJI, Members of the Defaulter Committee of the said Association .....Defendants.

To

The Members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza on the 21st day of September, 1926. Notice under O.1 r.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given to all the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association that the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted this Suit against the defendants abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

1. That the defendants or some of them may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the said sum of Rs. 15,666-4-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 6th April, 1926, till judgment.

2. That it may be declared that defendants 2 to 22, have no right to the said sum of Rs. 64,418-9-10 or any part thereof as against the plaintiff and are not entitled to retain the same.

3. That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, the defendants Nos. 2 to 22 be restrained by an Order of this Honourable Court from disposing of the said sum of Rupees 64,418-9-10 received by the Defaulter Committee of the said Association.

4. That the defendants be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs.

5. That the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And take further notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 22nd day of November, 1926.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of October, 1926.

ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
27504

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KALLIANJI CHATURBHUJ, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

Bai FULKOREBAI, widow of Kallianji Chaturbhuj, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 21st day of September, 1926.
Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27509

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immovable property known as "Crescent" Building, situate at Powwalla Road, Charni Road opposite Cama Baug.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by the order of Messrs. Premji Gopalji and Bhagwandas Premji (the Transferees of mortgage) on account and at the risk of Harilal Mohanlal Kothari (the mortgagor) and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved in and under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th October, 1921, made between the said Harilal Mohanlal Kothari (the mortgagor) of the one part and Bholalal Chotalal Kothari (the mortgagee) of the other part and in and under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 14th May, 1924, made between the said Bholalal Chotalal Kothari (the transferor) of the one part, the said Harilal Mohanlal Kothari (the mortgagor), of the second part and the said Messrs. Premji Gopalji and Bhagwandas Premji (the transferees) of the third part sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property known as "Crescent" Building on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of redeemed Foras Freehold land or ground situate at Powwalla Road, Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 447 square yards forming part of a large piece of land which large piece is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443; 479; 480 and 501; New Nos. 13668; 13669, 13927; 13928; 13953; 13994; 14015 and 15993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1,17371 and 1,7384, and Cadestral No. 1145 division Girgaum, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2061 (IA) and 2061 (1B), 2.3.4), Street No. 2 and 3 Ia. Ib. Ic.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Transferees at their Office, 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

AUCTION SALE OF 71 CASKS CONGO RED B. B.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Shah Bhaichand Ebji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pragji Soorji and Co. the Mortgagors, sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 13th October 1926 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mortgagors' Godown No. A. at Khand Bazar in the premises of Sheth Goculdas Madhavji near the Mosque:—

71 Casks containing about 40,000 lbs. Congo Red B. B. of L. B. Holliday and Co.'s Manufacture.

The above goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.
Auctioneers.

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Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,352/12/1

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Amballa City	Jullendur	
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Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Cant.
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Jhang	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla	(Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gojra	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
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	Meerut City	Srinagar

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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AMUSEMENTS

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PROGRAMME.
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6 Reels.

High tide on an Ocean of Joy.
Big breakers of fun rolling in.
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A Rock bound coast of trouble.
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TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
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A Series of 5 films will be shown in 3 Weeks
To-day first 2 Series
"PROTEA"
The Woman Without Fear.
She is as Detective and also as the thief
Beware!
NEXT WEEK!
Her Race with Death and Intesvention of Protea.

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By Special Appointment
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An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, October 12.

Conditions remain favourable for the formation of a depression in the North Andaman Sea. Nearly penesal rain associated withthunderstorms has occurred in the southern half of the Peninsula. The weather is slightly unsettled over the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Mysore, and Malabar and local in Lower Burma and Konkan. A few falls have occurred in South Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair3/4" Diamond Island 1"; Yamethin 1 1/2"; Monywa 2"; Calcutta 1/2"; Mangalore 6"; Calicut 1"; Belgaum 1/2"; Chittagong 3" and Bangalore and Salem 1"

Forecast:—A few falls on the North Madras Coast and in the extreme north and no large change elsewhere.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 12th October 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m 29.800 inches (0.79 below normal.)
" at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.722 " (0.53 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.045
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.1 degrees (0.6 above normal).
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 70.4 degrees (2.0 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m ENE
Velocity " " " 4 miles (per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 6
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.29 "
" " " year 72.64 "

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 12

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 12th Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Oct 11. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
olaba Point	0 00	69 55	51 79	47 69
Fort ..	0 00	102 91		
J.J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 12th October 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in defect in the submontane districts. Temperature was locally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was below normal in the western parts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in considerable excess in west Rajputana and in slight to moderate excess in lower Sind and east Rajputana; it is on the other hand in moderate defect in upper Sind. Maximum temperature was above normal in upper Sind, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in most parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over the greater part of Gujarat and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal generally in Gujarat and Kathiawar and locally in Central India West; the minimum also was lower than usual in parts of Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is slightly drier than usual in Berar and the adjoining parts. Temperature was normal except at Sangor, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Karwar has had 0.42" of rain and Marmugao a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 89deg.1 (1deg. above normal.) and the lowest 79deg.4 (2deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.50" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was above normal in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Fairly widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen along the coast from Marmugao to Trivandrum. Thundershowers have occurred also in Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, not mentioned above, are Mangalore 5.70", Calicut 1.06", Cochin 0.42" and Bangalore 1.01".

Daily Weather Telegram for the 11th October 1926 issued from Simla.

Weather is suspicious in the Andaman Sea where a depression is probably forming. Numerous thundershowers still continue in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan, and local in Burma, the Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair six inches; Mergui one and a half; Moulmein three-quarters; Monywa one; Myitkyina one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUESDAY THE 12TH OF OCT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta	—	0.92	1.36	—0.44	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	2.82	5.03	—2.21	7.90
Rawalpindi	—	39.47	22.75	16.70	34.77
Lahore	—	16.35	15.01	+1.34	19.62
Hissar	—	18.60	11.53	+7.07	14.47
Ambala	—	28.19	23.72	+4.47	30.49
Delhi	—	23.81	22.89	+0.92	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	—	25.88	24.13	+1.75	26.90
Mainpuri	—	26.18	23.68	+2.50	27.07
Jhansi	—	36.93	33.58	+3.35	36.17
Cawnpore	—	28.64	32.94	—4.30	35.92
Allahabad	—	30.41	35.37	—4.96	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	2.08	2.29	—0.21	3.68
Karachi	—	19.60	5.89	13.71	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner	—	10.27	3.61	+0.66	11.79
Ajmer	—	22.39	18.45	+3.94	20.65
Jaipur	—	28.42	21.85	+6.57	24.21
Kotah	—	39.60	25.96	13.64	28.23
Mount Abu	—	123.65	68.05	55.60	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	—	42.64	13.46	29.18	14.39
Dwaraka	—	25.08	12.62	10.44	13.52
Veraval	—	50.62	17.55	33.07	18.80
Rajkot	—	34.22	24.98	+9.24	26.29
Bhavnagar	—	29.07	19.89	+9.18	21.20
Surat	—	59.15	39.26	19.89	40.97
Ahmedabad	—	48.92	27.58	21.34	25.83
Deesa	—	39.40	28.48	15.92	24.70
Central India W-					
Neemuch	—	44.91	27.35	17.56	29.19
Indore	—	23.64	30.73	—7.09	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	—	68.39	50.24	18.15	55.11
Saugor	—	49.00	41.08	+7.92	44.95
Hoshangabad		53.46	45.56	+7.90	48.33
Khandwa	—	25.98	27.20	+1.24	29.63
Akola	—	30.63	27.72	+2.91	31.35
Amraoti	—	21.47	28.90	—7.43	33.05
Nagpur	—	44.22	43.35	+0.87	48.97
Chanda	—	42.41	46.70	—4.29	51.90
Raipur					50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	—	89.55	67.90	+1.65	70.63
Ratnagiri	—	112.38	95.62	16.76	99.98
Mormugao	0.11	89.15	87.03	+2.07	94.90
Karwar	0.42	98.93	111.00	12.07	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	—	15.84	19.37	—3.53	22.23
Ahmednagar	—	16.92	18.56	—1.63	22.33
Poona	—	23.37	22.02	+1.35	27.11
Sholapur	—	23.38	23.39	—0.01	28.45
Bijapur	—	14.14	15.99	—1.85	20.90
Belgaum	0.50	47.25	41.04	+6.21	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad		23.01	24.65	+4.36	27.53
Nizamabad	—	29.13	36.73	—6.60	40.09
Indur	—				
Hyderabad	—	17.40	25.64	—8.24	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore	5.70	110.89	109.62	+1.07	125.68
Calicut	1.06	112.60	91.46	21.14	117.16
Cochin	0.42	94.64	77.28	17.36	114.51
Trivandrum	0.31	34.57	31.92	+2.65	66.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.01	43.48	24.71	18.77	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	—	19.04	26.15	—7.11	41.59
Bellary	—	10.64	13.02	—2.38	20.51
Cuddapah	—	20.28	20.88	—0.60	31.23
Madras	—	11.04	18.61	—7.57	50.74
Bangalore	0.01	21.01	22.81	—1.80	35.37
Coimbatore	—	6.80	7.81	—1.01	22.29
Trichinopoly	—	16.83	14.12	+2.71	33.18
Negapatam	—	7.80	12.28	—4.38	54.58

SILVER 'DULL.'

EXCHANGE LOWER GOLD "FIRM"

BOMBAY, October 12.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Notwithstanding a laboured defence by the Finance Member for the deflation of Currency to keep the Sterling Exchange 'stalk,' the Exchange has been going down and stands at 1s. 3 13.16d. The tone is 'weak'; hence, it may go down a bit lower.

This had the inevitable effect of firming up Gold rates, which improved to Rs 21.8 for ready, as well as for 1st and 2nd settlements.

The Silver Market rules "dull" The well-known Calcutta operator freely bought about 500 bars yesterday,—but, he has been "quiet" to-day, on account of China Exchange showing continued dullness.

To-day's cables are:—"London Silver Market dull. India bought. Buyers satisfied. We don't expect further rise."

"India" bought to cover sales. China sold. Spot and Forward: 15.16d."

London market was higher by 1.8d., but there are plenty of sellers. In Bombay, the Chokseys are sellers. The rates in the evening were:—

Rs. 59.3 for 1st settlement.
Rs. 58.12 for 2nd settlement.
New York Silver:—56 1-2 cents.
China Exchange:—2s. 6 5.8d.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay 12 October

To-day cotton mil shares remain firm, owing to the Cotton Improving—and it seems that the market wont depress much at present to, there was very good enquireis in Tata Power shares and remain at closing to Rs. 670.

In Cement share there were good enquiries and remain Katni at Rs. 120, Katni Dfd. at Rs. 310.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	76 8
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55
Central	25	1½	27 8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79 +D
Imperial	500	40	1462 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	362 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	22 8
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	27 8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	142 8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	120
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	309
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5 8
Shivrajpur . ..	10	8Y	46 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	930
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	116
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	85
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	97 ×D
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500-8	p.c.	720
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c	75
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	177 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		11 5
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	782 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1010
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	133 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64 1-2
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1122 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	972 1-2
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	672 1-2
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	790
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			470
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	140
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1070
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	880
New East India ..	1,000	..	925
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	590
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	40	680
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	241 4
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	540
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	141 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum ..	Sh.	8 0-6	6 0
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	195
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	105
Mckenzie	100	30	375
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	690
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	138
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	72 4
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	216 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	57 4
Thacker	50	..	100
Telephone	50	nil	33
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 12
New India	25	1y	23 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1025
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 6
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	435
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	905
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	170
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	9 8
Century	100	20y	381 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	550
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	148 12
Cooria	100	..	150
Crescent	100	4	183 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	290
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	740
E D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 3 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	230
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	131 8
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	26 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	235
Fazulbhoy	250	25	896 4
Finlay	100	nil	127 3
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	650
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	5	110
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	180
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	375
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee ..	200	..	110
Kilachand	25	..	5 4
Kohinoor	500	..	1145
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5070 ×
Madhora Saindia ..	100	..	20
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	131 2
Madras United ..	250	15	515
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1900
Mathradas	100	..	115
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	186 4
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2250
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	115
New City of Bombay.	100	10	150
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	31812
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	5228 4
Phoenix	100	10	415
Premier	100	..	37 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	50
Sassoon Silk	500	..	525
Sholapur	1,000	450	8825
Simplex	250	..	137 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32 8
Standard	500	40	1350
Swadeshi	100	18	5164
Swan	100		145
Tata Mill O.	500	..	120
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	30	2360 XD
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, October 6

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	435
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	838-12	907-8	888-12	905
Century	372	3828	372-8	381-4
Central India ..	546-4	5528	5464	550
Colaba Land ..				14812
Crescent				18312
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	135
Fazulbhoy	88288	978-88	28	8964
Finalay	..	..	..	127-8
Globe			..	37-8
Gokak	..	..	..	120
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	312-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	371-4
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1150
Madhowjee ..				122-8
Mathuradas ..	..	..		155
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	86-4
Mysore	..	..	..	113-12
New Great ..	316-412	322-8	315-318	12
Pearl	511-4	1525	511-4	1522-8
Pabany				230
Phoenix	..	..	..	415
Simplex ..				140
Swadeshi	512-8	517-8	511	506-4
Swan Mills	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	123
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	225	254	225	241-4
Bombay Steam ..	..			177-8
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	22-8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	27-8
Indian Cement ..	..			142-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..			120
Shivarajpur ..	..	..		46-8
Tram Co. Ord.				133-12
Tata Hydro	1122	1131	1125	1122-8
Tata Iron & Steel	55-8	57-12	55-8	57-4
Tata Iron & Steel Def	207-8	221-4	207-4	216-4

THE RESERVED SEAT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—An impression is gaining ground that the general body of Non-Muhammadan electors has nothing to do with the election of candidates for the reserved seat in the Bombay City North (B.E.F. & G. wards) constituency. That impression is totally wrong and needs correction. The Marathas — unlike Muhammadans — have not obtained communal or separate electorates. Therefore, it is wrong to believe that only the Maratha voters can vote for Maratha candidates. Every Non-Muhammadan be he a Hindu (Gujarathi Deccani, Madrasi or Bengali) Parsi, Jew, or Christian can give his vote to a Maratha candidate. The meaning of reservation of seat is that because the Maratha and the allied castes (over 30 in number) are unable to obtain admission into the Council in the ordinary way and because it is necessary on account of their importance and majority in numbers to give them representation, therefore out of 113 seats 7 are reserved for members of these castes only. One such has fallen to the lot of Bombay—North. If there be only one candidate belonging to any of these castes then he would be returned without election; but if there are more candidates than one then there would be an election in the ordinary way in which even Non-Muhammadan voter can cast his votes and do his duty—in his own interest—to return the most deserving from among the Maratha candidates. Instead of decrying the communal electorates including reservation of seats if the electors will only do their duty of selecting the deserving candidates then the unfit will never venture to enter into the contest. It is in the hands of the electors themselves to weed out the unfit and thereby raise the calibre of the aspirants to the Council honours. This time there are three candidates in the field for the reserved seat. They are Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate (the sitting member with six years' experience and some good work in Council to his credit), Mr. R. S. Asavale and Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji. The electors have to choose one from among them and to support him with their votes if they wish to maintain their reputation for sound judgement. If the general elector will remain indifferent in the matter then one of them who can manage to take a larger number of his followers to the polls will be returned irrespective of his worth or merits and thereby draw upon the constituency a censure for having made a sorry selection. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, in order to avert the mischance that all the electors should take an active interest in the election of candidates for reserved as well as open seats, in view of the importance of the next Council which will be called upon to settle knotty questions referring to land revenue, university and many other subjects of like importance.

Yours —,

DUMB MILLIONS

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Oct. 12.

A further advance of 37 to 39 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 20 to 15 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The American market is steader on a better demand and in anticipation of a holding movement developing. The pressure of cotton may cause further set-back for the present, but we think the market will steady after the first portion of the crop is marketed.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Advance caused by natural reaction after too rapid decline. Have no faith in higher prices, but market may be sustained for the present: Steadier, may be pushed higher in consequence of American Government financial proposals."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 11th instant as under:—

"Government action is construed favourably."

New York market will remain entirely closed to-day being "Columbus Day."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

The unfavourable parity makes it quite impossible for new business to be put through by Exporters, and we are still of the opinion that up-country merchants will do well to commence selling here now in anticipation of the purchases which they will be making when once the crop begins to move in the different districts. Unless they have such sales open it will be extremely dangerous to make purchases on the basis of Bombay prices, for the existing Export commitments will be very quickly filled and the market will then lack buying power seeing that Consumers the World over will naturally prefer to continue to secure their requirements by making purchases of the relatively very much cheaper American cotton.

Following a further rise reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 4½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for Broach April-May at Rs. 276½ and improved to Rs. 277½ on Offices and Jobbers buying. On Exporters and Commission Houses selling the market eased to Rs. 275 3/4, but again advanced to Rs. 278 on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 277 3/4. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 279½ and closed at Rs. 278 on selling by Commission Houses.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 259 and improved to Rs. 262 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 261 3/4. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 223½.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.
6 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April-May	278
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	224
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	262

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Fully Good Broach April-May	278
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	223
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	262

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

	Ready Mill Terms.	Nov.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	270	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	260	+24
Bengal F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	265	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	250	.....
Punjab-Americans F.G. M.G.	316	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	305	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	305	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	290	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	300	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	285	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	285	+27/28
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	265	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	260	+17/18
Broach Fine M.G.	320	.....
Broach F.G. M.G.	300/05	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	255	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	235/40	+2
Coompta M.G.	330/25	.....
Westerns Good M.G.	275	.....
Miraj Fine M.G.	310	.....
Cambodia Fine M.G.	360/70	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon Fine M.G.	270	.....
Dhollera Fine M.G.	270	.....
Kalagin Fine M.G.	270	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th October, 1926:—

Cotton	270 bales.
Wheat	2,789 cwts.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 12

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	50	1 751	994
Central India	..	5,705	6,343
Barsi and Nagar	..	407	1,113
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	171
Berar	..	1,308	3,593
Central Provinces	109	569	1,899
Total Oomras	159	9,850	14,113
Dholera	..	1,627	3,538
N.W. Provinces	..	1,672	2,649
Rajputana	111	4,895	1,022
Sind-Punjab	..	2,828	2,741
Broach	..	9	1
Coompta & Dharwar	..	4,106	9,474
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,399	4,837
Cocoanada	..	119	1,207
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	3,595	5,523
Persian	..	1,764	603
American	..	7,628	138
Egyptian and African	..	9,690	15,505
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..		
Total	270	54,090	61,354

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 7th Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	270	31,401	43,011
Japan & China	..	12 078	30,471
Coast Ports	..	1,175	1 934
Up-country by Rail		11,713	664
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	4,033	5,545
Total	270	60,800	81,625

Linseed	1,665 cwts.
Rape, etc	Nil.
Gingellyseed	1,600 cwts.
Poppyseed	186 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,523 cwts.
Castorseed	3,965 cwts.
Rice	2,465 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,590 cwts.
Cottonseed	224 cwts.
Mowraseed	1,741 cwts.
Gram	1,250 cwts.
Juwar	1,962 cwts.
Masur	43 cwts.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	1,086 cwts.
Coal	135 tons.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 11.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
October	6.84	6.93+.17
November	6.95	7.04+.19
December	7.01	7.09+.21
January	7.05	7.14+.20
February		7.16+.19
March	7.15	7.24+.18
April		7.26+.18
May	7.25	7.32+.17
June		7.34+.17
July	7.33	7.39+.15
August		7.40+.14
September		7.41+.13
October	7.39	7.43+.12
Middling Spot		7.08—.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 11.

	To-day's Opening.	Today's Closing.
October		13.82+.07
November	13.70	13.67+.07
December		13.65+.05
January	13.65	13.65+.05
February		13.65+.05
March		13.65+.05
April		13.65+.05
May		13.65+.05
June		13.63+.05
July		13.62+.05
August		13.62+.05
September		13.77+.05
October		13.72+.05
Sakellarides F.G.F. Spot		15.75+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 11.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales.
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	13.29+.39
March	13.52+.46
May	13.71
New York Noon Call:—	
January	13.24+.70
March	13.45+.68
New York Noon Call—	
May	13.66

New Orleans 9-55 a.m.

January	13.24+.26
March	13.42

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 11.

	To-day's Closing.
Scinde Good	4.90+.10
Scinde Fully Good	5.20+.10
Scinde Fine	5.50+.10
Bengal Good	5.00+.10
Bengal Fully Good	5.30+.10
Bengal Fine	5.60+.10
Oomra, Good	5.85+.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.15+.10
Oomra Fine	6.45+.10
Broach Good	5.80+.10
Broach Fully Good	6.20+.10
Broach Fine	6.60+.10

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 11.

December	13-18 +.37
January	13-28 +.38
March	13.51 +.39
May	13-70 +.39
July	13.89 +.38
Middling Spot	13.45 +.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 122,000 bales +32,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 15,000 bales +4,000.
Day's Exports to the Continent 44,000 bales +29,000.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 11.

October	——
January	13.30 +.45
March	13.48
Middling Spot	12.95 +.47

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 11.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb.—
53 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb.—
54/3 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat Australian—
54/9 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
55/9 Oct-Nov Shipment Offered.
55/9 Oct Shipment Paid.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 11.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£16-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Buyers.
£16-12-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Buyers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 11.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
29/3 Nov-Dec Delivery Buyers.
30/1½ Jan-April Delivery Paid and Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 11.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-3/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Paid.
Market:—Very quiet.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£17-5/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Nominal.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 11.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7-1/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Nominal.
Castorseed Bombay—
£15-1/4 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-3/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.
£17-3/4 Dec-Jan Shipment Quoted.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot—
1s. 8-7/8d. Buyers.
1s. 9-1/8d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb Spot—
1s. 8-5/8d. Buyers.
1s. 8-7/8d. Sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 11.

Demand Bills	484.68 —.07

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 11.

Copper English Best Selected £63-3/4.
Copper Braziers £73.
Yellow Metal £68 +1/4.
Spelter Hard £30-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £16-3/8.
Tin Block £213-1/4 —1/2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 11.

Silver—Indian bear covering. Market quiet.

Spot	25-15/16 +1/8
Forward	25-15/16 +1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11½.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 11.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-23/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-27/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 11.

T T Berlin on London 20-38-3/8 +1/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12-7/8 +1/8.
T T Brussels on London 174.05 —.95.
T T Madrid on London 32.25 —.25.
T T Milan on London 118.25 —4.10.
T T Berne on London 25.12.
T T Paris on London 168.50.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

BC RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 November.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Jan-Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 277 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 276.
Bank's buying D D 275.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1200.
Bank's buying D D 1270.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1285.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134-1/2.
Bank's buying 60 days 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 173 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 3/16 11th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 15/16 11th inst.
London—Paris 169.00 11th inst.
London—Belgium 174.00 11th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 11th inst.
London—Italy 117.00 11th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1200
American Dollars	276 3/4
Hongkong Dollars	138
Shanghai	173 3/4
Japan	134
Singapore	157 3/4

Market steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 11.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20-1/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £121-1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10-1/4.
National Bank £47-1/4.
Eastern Bank £6-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £84 —1/8.
Conversion Loan £74.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £69 +1/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent £58-1/4 —1/2.
Consols £54-1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 —1/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Gold £4-4-11½ 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 15/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 15/16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56½ cts 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 23/32 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 27/32 per cent 11th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 3 per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/11/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59/7/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59/11/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58/10/0.

London, Oct. 11.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 25/15.
Silver forward d. 25/15.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. India bought. Buyers satisfied. Don't expect much further rise.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Ready:—21/8/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21/7/9; highest 21/8/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21/7/9; highest 21/8/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Ready:—59/11/0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 59/3/0; highest 59/3/6; at 5-30 p.m. 59/3/6.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 58/11/0; highest 58/11/3; at 5-30 p.m. 58/11/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1/4/0.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 2/1/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1 1/4	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0
Brass, German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass, German	2	56 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 8 0
Copper German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Panchteka Joint		32 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 12.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 3
Phoenix	,,	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
David Mill	,,	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.32 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 14 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Maher	,,	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 6 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 10 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 0 0
Hindustan	,,	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 0 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 9
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent		2 4 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 12

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversino Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

$ 30,000,000 LOAN TO FARMERS.

2,000,000 COTTON BALES TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

Our market in Broach Cotton (April-May) improved to Rs. 273½ to-day, after going down as low as Rs. 266 on Saturday—the lowest on record, during the last 5 years.

This rot in the Bombay Cotton Market was due to heavy hedge selling by the Southern farmers and audacious raids in the market by "Bear" speculators,—supported by an official crop estimate of 10,800,000 bales, the yield per acre having been estimated at 168.4 lbs. compared to 167.2 lbs. last year.

The American President, Mr. Coolidge has appointed the following Emergency Committee, with a view to investigate the latest crop estimate, indicating the largest cotton crop in history:

1. Mr. Mellon: Finance Member.
2. Mr. Hoover: American Secretary for Commerce.
3. Mr. Jardine, and—
4. Mr. Eugene Meyer: Managing Director, War Finance Corporation.

Liverpool telegrams state:—"Less pressure of selling. Some local sorts covering; trade fixing call sales; better tone in our market."

New York futures were 12 to 16 up; while Liverpool futures were 13 to 16 up in American, 13 in Empire and 32 up in Egyptian Cotton.

Senator Robinson has asked the White House for an emergency loan of $30,000,000 to aid the Southern Cotton-growers. There would be some sort of a bill for getting the money from the Federal Reserve Banks. This money would be used in buying about 2,000,000 cotton bales from the farmers, and laying them in reserve till the next year's crop matures.

This would give a very decided support the market, which was till now sinking to a bottomless pit. New York Cotton lost 5.10 cents in a month, from 7th September to October 8.

That means a loss of $25.5 per bale. On a crop of 168 lacs of bales the loss would amount to :—16,800,000.* $25.5 equal 428,400,000 net loss.

The Texas Crop being about 40 per cent. of the outturn, the farmers there were losers of $160,000,000 or about 45 crores rupeee, in a single month by the loss in prices, the average daily loss being 1½ crore of rupees!

President Coolidge has asked the Emergency Committee, to arrange financial aid from Banks and co-operative organizations. Federal Reserve Banks are going to advance Loans on Cotton, and there has been a strong movement by Southern Banks, to advance $50 loan on every cotton bale, to put away, 2,000,000 cotton bales for next year, and reducing cotton cultivation to the extent of 25 per cent.

These measures have no idea of "cornering" cotton, but to support cotton prices. We expect to see the prices moving upwards to about 150 to 200 points.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/8.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/8.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/3.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 109/2.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/13.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12.

Tone of Market:—Firm.

BE SHARP.
LET US ADVERTISE YOUR GOODS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Election meetings at (1) Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6.30 p.m.; Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding, (2) at Damodardas Haridas Building, Mahim, 9 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta presiding.

THURSDAY, Oct. 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 15.

S. S. "Narkunda" with English mails of Sept. 30 due at 4 a.m.

Election meeting of Indian National Party Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna presiding.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

Banks closed Dassera (Hindu holiday.).

S. S. "Maloja", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Parsi Central Association.—The adjourned annual general meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

Steamer Movement.—The outward P and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 1.30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with mails from London of 7th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 9th instant.

The S. S. "Clan Ogilvy" arrived London on the evening of 8th inst.

Today's Radio Programme.—The following Indian programme of vocal and instrumental music sung by Mr. Noshirvan H. Jhabvala will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m.

(1) Raga, Chayanat, Tritat. (2) Raga, Kamod, Ektal. (3) Raga, Sohini, Tritat. (4) Raga, Jonpuri, Zaptal. (5) Raga, Shudh Kalyan, Tilvar. (6) Raga, Malkos, Tritat. (7) Raga, Tilakkamod Tritat. (8) Raga, Bihag, Tarana Tritat.

City's Mortality.—The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th Oct. 1926, to 6 a.m. of 12th Oct. 1926.

Small-pox Attack 1 death 1, Cholera attack 1 death 1; Plague attack nil death nil; Influenza attack 1 death1; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 107; total mortality this day last year 83.

During the week ended on Saturday 9th inst., the total mortality 659 was 22 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 26.79. The mortality for the 41st week of 1925 was 608 and death-rate 25.10 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925, was 745 and death-rate 31.77.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements China, Japan and Australia per S. S. "Narkunda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

Saturday the 16th. will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Dasehra" when all the Departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier and the town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The undermentioned Telegraph Branches of the combined offices will work as usual:—1. Colaba, 2. Fort St Booking Office, 3. Masjid, 4. Girgaon. 5. Malabar Hill. 6. Mazagaon. 7. Tardeo. 8. Byculla 9. Parel. 10 Dadar. 11. Dharavi. 12. Bandra 13. Cadell Road. and the remaining combined officees will be entirely closed on that day.

The outward 5,4eoPos

REMITTENCE TO BRITISH TREASURY

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, Remittances during the month of September 1926, 7,000,000; total remittances from 1st April 1926 to 30th September 1926, 15,000,000 sterling).

BOMBAY WARD D C C.

The following 11 candidates are duly elected to the B. P. C. C.:— 1 Sjt. J. C. Errunza, 4 Sjt. 1. S. Patel, 3 Sjt. J. C. Errunza, 4 M. N. Padbekar, 5 Sjt. Krishna Ayer, 6 Sjt. J. R. Deo, Sjt. Dr. N. D. Savarkar, 8 Mrs. Tarabai Errunza, 9 Sjt. V. M. Bhagwat, 10 Sjt. K. L. Varma, 11 Sjt. P. G. Sahasrabudhe.

MAHARANI VISITS SCHOOL OF ART

The School of Art has had some very distinguished visitors lately. Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Cooch Bihar whose interest in Art is well-known, paid an informal visit to the School, accompanied by her friends, on Sunday last. Her Highness was shown the students' work by the Principal and commissioned several replicas of paintings in Indian Style., by Mr. G. H. Nagarkar and Jr. A. A. Bhonsale, examples of whose work have already been acquired for the Prince of Wales Museum and the School of Art Museum. Her Highness expressed keen interest in the work of the students.

IN THE GRIP OF "WANTED MEN."

TAXI-DRIVER'S UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

Worli was the scene of another outrage on Monday when a taxi driver named Shamsul Kamar has had an unpleasant experience at the hands of four persons looking like Sikhs who are chased by the Bombay city police as "wanted men" in connection with a daring case of robbery. It appears that Shamsul Kamar, driver of taxi-car No. Y-1198, was returning at about 1-45 a.m. on Monday, after dropping a passenger at Altamount Road. He was hailed at Gowalia Tank Road, "Nana Chowkey" by four Sikhs, dressed in khaki and he pulled up. Getting in they ordered to be driven to the Worli Marine Drive. Three of them took the back seat and one sat beside the driver, Shamsul Kamar.

When the car reached Cadell Road, near the Worli sluice, the occupants called a halt and asked the driver to read the metre. Shamsul Kamar got down when the men in the front seat took the wheel and as he was putting the car in motion again, the driver protested. Upon this, the man showed him a penknife which kept the driver off, and the car drove away in the direction of Mahim. Shamsul Kamar went to the Dadar chowkey whence he was taken to the DeLisle Road Police Station. The car was traced going on to Mahim. It cut across Lady Hardinge Road and reached the Matunga Level Crossing. Finding the gates closed, it turned back and went down to Lady Jamsetji Road and thence to Bhawanishanker Road, where it halted and was noticed by a patrol constable. Seeing the constable coming up, they drove down the road.

It is suspected to be the same car that knocked down a man on the Elphinsone Bridge Road and made off. The policeman further down the road had taken its number as Y 498 in the rush past him. The car then crossed the bridge in the direction of Dadar and was lost sight of.

The police are making inquiries.

ILL-TREATMENT LEADS TO SUICIDE.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A HINDU GIRL.

A tragic case of domestic misfortune which resulted in the death of a young Hindu wife was the subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Monday. It appeared Sardabai Dattatraya Sule a girl of 18 years was married in May last and resided with her husband at Girgaum. On Sunday evening her father-in-law Keshav Ragunath heard her screams in her room and ran to her assistance. He found her sari on fire. The fire was extinguished and as Sardabai had sustained extensive burns she was treated by a doctor and was then removed to J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries. At the hospital she made a statement to the police that she had poured kerosine oil over her sari and set fire to it with a view to commit suicide as her husband was ill-treating her.

In reply to the Coroner the deceased's husband Dattatraya Keshav Sule said he did not ill-treat her but he used to scold her for talking with him in the presence of the elders in the house which was against their social customs.

The Coroner remarked that it was not possible that an educated and intelligent girl should take her life merely for scolding.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide due to the ill-treatment of the husband D. K. Sule.

JODHPUR WORKER CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Oct. 11.

After a protracted trial in the Court of the Railway Magistrate of Jodhpur, Sjt. Thanwarlal Saraf, the patriotic worker of Marwar was sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, for alleged distribution by the accused of leaflets, being reproductions from "The Princely India" of Delhi, criticising Sir Sukhdeoprasad, the Political and Judicial member of the Jodhpur Council. The accused has petitioned H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur complaining against the serious irregularities committed by the trying Magistrate during the trial and is prefering an appeal against the latter's judgment in the Chief Court.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

On Saturday last, one Ladoo Madhao employed at 9, Marine Lines complained to the police that 7 gold putlis were stolen from his house and that one Ganpat Bhajia who was employed at the same place and boarding with Ladoo had absconded since the time of the theft; and he (Ladoo) had a strong suspicion against him. Ladoo saw Ganpat at Fanaswadi on Sunday, and got him arrested.

Ganpat was placed before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday and was remanded into police custody till October 15, as inquiries in the matter were incomplete.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

The Overland route to Europe via Indo is now right.—A. P.

EVANS GETS 4 & 1-2 YEARS

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF GUILTY

JUDGE ON NEED OF HEAVY SENTENCE.

In the case against Llewellyn Evans, lately Chief Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who was charged with criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, under Sections 408 and 467-A of Penal Code, in respect of Government securities worth Rs. 5,40,000 belonging to the Bank, the trial in respect of Government bonds valued at Rs. 5,10,000, was concluded yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Percival and a special jury at the High Court Sessions.

The prosecution evidence having been closed, Mr. Little, counsel for the accused, intimated that he had no witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Kemp for the prosecution explained to the jury that the accused occupied a position of highest trust in the Bank, being only next in rank to the Agent. He was in sole charge of the Government securities, and had ample opportunities of dealing with them as he liked, having the power of attorney on behalf of the Bank. The evidence placed before them clearly showed that the accused was in charge of the bonds concerned of the face value of Rs. 5,10,000, and that he admittedly sold them behind the back of the Bank, as no corresponding entries had been made in the other books. The sole evidence on his behalf would appear to be that the Bank had not lost the bonds. But they could not blind their eyes to the actual facts, which were that the Bank had lost the bonds and they were recovered from somewhere else. The members of the jury should decide that point by using their commonsense. If the Bank had lost the bonds, would they as ordinary reasonable men think that the accused had acted honestly or dishonestly?

Coming to the charge of falsification five entries had been made by the accused in the Securities Register, each of which was a falsification. He would commend their attention particularly to the entries in the column "To whom sold." In this column against those five entries were written "Sold proceeds credited to Government securities account", when they had not actually been credited. If the purpose of these entries was to conceal some fraudulent dealings carried through previously, then it amounted to falsification. The rest of the matter he would leave in the hands of the jury.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Little, counsel for the defence, then addressing the jury said that he was prepared to look at the case upon the basis of the facts put forward by the prosecution. The evidence clearly showed that if he sold these bonds with the proceeds he purchased new bonds which went into the coffers of the Bank, which did not amount to criminal breach of trust. He had actually misappropriated only two cheques amounting to Rs. 24,000 to which he had pleaded guilty, but the Court did not accept that plea. Coming to the charge of falsification of accounts, simply making a wrong entry did not amount to falsification, as by that entry the Bank had lost nothing. If he really intended to defraud he would have made corresponding entries in the other books also. The mere fact that he had not done so clearly showed that he had no intention of defrauding the Bank.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, observed that the entries made by him in the Securities Register had not passed through the other books. Although the accused had a power of attorney, he ought to have consulted the Agent, before selling the bonds in the ordinary course. There were also some peculiarities in the methods adopted for the recovery of the sale proceeds. Another peculiar circumstance was that the accused paid the losses from his own pockets and the profits he pocketted himself. In regard to the Rs. 24,000 he had admitted that he had misappropriated it. The prosecution did not accept his plea of guilty in respect to that amount because according to their story they held that he had misappropriated the whole amount of Rs. 10,000. Counsel for the defence had urged that the evidence of Mr. Stevens should not be accepted as he did not confine himself to the bonds relating to this case. His Lordship was of opinion that his evidence was quite admissible as it went only to strengthen the prosecution case. He had said that the accused had from time to time abstracted bonds to the extent of Rs. 16 lakhs, but had replaced them all except the present Rs. 5,40,000. His evidence showed that the accused had been going on with these manipulations for a considerable time. This evidence was perfectly admissible inasmuch as it went to strengthen the present case against the accused. It was, therefore, clear that the accused had sold the bonds and utilised their proceeds to purchase new bonds to replace previous defalcations.

The jury then retired for 10 minutes, and returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both charges, adding that there was an extenuating circumstance in favour of the accused in that there was no inspection of the Bank's accounts for the last 3 years, which facilitated the defalcations.

Mr. Kemp for the Crown submitted to the Court that this was no fit case for showing leniency to the accused.

Mr. Little, the accused's counsel, then pleaded for mercy stating that he had put in 23 years in Bank's service, out of which six years at a stretch were in India. He had a wife and a child dependent on him. At this age of 43, to pass a long sentence in India would mean practically a death sentence to the accused. He asked his Lordship to consider these circumstances in passing sentence.

His Lordship: But there is a large amount of defalcation!

Continuing Mr. Little said that he was not minimising the verdict in any way, but he only said that his Lordship should also take into consideration the abvoe facts. If after spending all his life in the service of the firm, he was given a long sentence it would mean practically nothing but a sentence of death to the accused.

THE JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment his Lordship observed that taking the facts into consideration it seemed to him that this was a case in which a fairly heavy sentence should be passed. The amount involved was very large and for an offence like this in England a sentence of five years would be passed. Taking that as a guide, he was of opinion that a sentence of 4½ years would be a just sentence in the case.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to 4½ years' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD.

The report of the Directors and the audited accounts of this purely Indian concern for the year ended 28th February, 1926, reveal a highly satisfactory state of affairs of the Company. The Life Fund has increased by Rs. 31,150. It now stands at Rs. 1,20,000 and the amount of the new business as the Report shows, has increased by 50 per cent. over that of the last year. Above all, the Company has made a new departure in the line by declaring a bonus of 25 per cent. of the amount of premium paid by each of the policy-holders whose policies matured during the year under review, over and above the guaranteed fixed sums. All these facts reflect credit on the management of the Company.

CONVICTED OF MISAPPROPRIATION

Mr. P. L. Thakkar, the Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court, convicted one Durgai Vazeer of criminal breach of trust in respect of 26 tins of kerosene oil containing 104 gallons of oil and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Savlaram Chimaji, a dealer in kerosene oil at Lalwadi, was the complainant in the case. He had alleged that on the 24th ultimo he purchased 26 tins of kerosene oil from the Null Bazar branch of the Asiatic Petroleum Society and asked the accused to bring those tins in his cart to his shop at Lalwadi. As the accused did not turn up with the cart and the tins, the complainant made inquiries and got the accused arrested near Sewri station. Out of 26 tins only four tins were recovered from the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced as above.

The Board of Trade returns for September show that imports amounted to £101,724,341, and exports to £50,680;003; increases of 587,051 and 893,259, respectively, compared with August.—Reuter.

EDITOR AND PRINTER ARRESTED

ALLAHABAD October 13

On the complaint of Pandit Shamla Nehru, the editor and printer of "Deshbandhu," a Swarajist organ, were arrested on Saturday night on a charge of defamation and their office was also searched. The hearing of the case has been fixed for the 20th. instant.—A.P.

NEWS-IN-BRIEF.

Mr. Kamta Prasad Kakkar, Chairman Municipal Board, Allahabad, had made a claim to the District Magistrate, Allahabad for Rs. 25,000 as compensation for injuries received by him during the Dodhkando disturbances. Pandit J. N. Sapru who was also hurt has claimed Rs 5,000. The applications are made under Section 15 A of the Police Act and will be heard on the 20th. instant.—A.P.

A Madras message says:—"In passing orders on the recommendations of the Excise Advisory Committee, which investigated various methods suggested for reducing the total consumption of liquor in this province, the Government refer to various practical difficulties in enforcing the policy of prohibition, the main difficulty being one of finance."—A.P.

Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya.—The following programme of palli lectures is fixed for lectures:—To-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) lecture by Shrimad Jagatguru Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtokoti) on "Maharashtra Santanchi Vangmaya-vishayak Kamgiri"; (2) Thursday, (Oct. 14) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) lecture by Sitaram Dinkar Joglekar, on "Maharashtra Saraswatanche Chaturvarnaya". (3) Friday, (15th Oct.) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) lecture by Mr. Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, on "Marathi Bhashechi Purvapithika".

The above lectures will be delivered in the Hall of the Marathi Grantha Sangnahalaya, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE CONSIDER CHANGE OF SITE

At a meeting of the Improvements Committee held on Tuesday, a letter from the Chief Officer, regarding the removal of the Acworth Leper Asylumn from its present site which Government contemplated, was considered. Government had enquired (1) what the Board would pay for the site and (2) whether they would make payment in advance pending construction of the new asylum and if so how much. Government was informed, wrote the Chief Officer, that the Board would pay Rs. 6 per square yard inclusive of all interests, together with a certain amount for the doctor's residence, but nothing for the other buildings. Payment would be made in advance provided Government vacated by a definite date. The Hon. Secretary now wanted to know whether the Board's offer still held good and asked for an early reply. The site had an approximate area of 86,000 sq. yards, and the Chief Officer favoured its purchase, but owing to financial commitments of the Trust he considered it inadvisable to do so at the present time. Negotiations for an exchange of lands benefitting both parties were in progress, and the Chief Officer suggested that the Hon. Secretary should be informed that the Board was not prepared to consider the purchase of the whole site now, but would do so at a future date.

It was decided to refer the matter for consideration and report to the special Dharavi Committee.

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

A JOINT MANIFESTO.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The strained situation arising out of the communal feeling existing in Calcutta and the province has been somewhat relaxed by the joint efforts of the authorities and the leaders of both the communities. In view of the coming pujas when a recrudence of communal disturbances is apprehended in Calcutta, His Excellency Lord Lytton has decided to stay in town during that occasion. It is also understood that His Excellency will personally supervise the arrangements to be made by the Commissioner of Police for the preservation of peace and is now in constant touch with Mr. Armstrong, the Commissioner of Police, and guiding the operations considered necessary to prevent a clash between the rival communities on Tuesday.

His Excellency granted interviews to Messrs. Piyush Kanti Ghosh, Jatindra Nath Basu and Sir Onkar Mull Jatia and discussed with them the present situation and the measures to be taken during the occasion. He gave a patient hearing to the suggestions made by them. These gentlemen who had visited Mr. Armstrong prior to interviewing His Excellency expressed satisfaction at the arrangement made by the Commissioner of Police which had led them to believe that everything would pass off quietly. It is also understood that His Excellency will tour round the city on the day of the immersion ceremony when processions with music and images will be out.

A JOINT APPEAL.

The following joint appeal has been issued over the signatures of Nawab Wa Ii Ali Murza of Moorshidabad, Maharaja Sir P. C. Tagore, Sir Abdur Rahim, Raja Rishi Case Law, Raja Gopendra Krishna Deb, Sir Koilash Chunder Bose, Maulana Abdul Rauf, Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghosh, Mr. Jatindra Nath Bose, Maulvi Abdul Karim and Seth Abdur Rahim Osman:—

"The undersigned believe it to be the sincere desire of all right-thinking citizens of Calcutta that earnest efforts should again be made to restore that religious tolerance and neighbourly goodwill which until recently had been a marked feature of its social life. The advent of the Durga Poojah affords a very appropriate occasion for making a definite move towards that end which in our opinion will be best achieved by arriving at an amicable arrangement which will have due regard to the religious susceptibilities and conveniences of both the Hindu and the Muslim communities and thus avert all chances of a conflict. We, therefore, appeal to the members of the two communities to see that there shall be no provocative demonstrations on the part of the members of either community. We beg earnestly to invite the co-operation of all classes of men in Calcutta more particularly of the two communities concerned and all organs of public opinion in this effort of ours to secure public peace and tranquility in the great city of Calcutta during the puja festival and we feel sure that if Calcutta sets a good example on the present occasion the rest of Bengal will act upon it."—A. P.

CESAREITCH PROBABLES

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Steel Point was scratched from the Cesarewitch at two yesterady afternoon.

The following alterations in the probables are announced:— Market Basket (Dines), Savernake (K. Robertson) and Daughter of the Vine (Cordell) are additional runners. The Wolf, Joy Rider, Long Quill, Dracos, Dark Peril Second, Balcon and Carlotta are non-runners.—Reuter.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Under the auspices of the Indian Women's University, Poona, the opening ceremony of the Vithal Raghoba Lande Building for the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersay Kanyashala will be performed on Saturday, (16th inst.) at 8-45 a.m. when H. E. the Governor of Bombay will preside.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

JANUARY.

12th October, 1926.

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JANUARY.

12th October, 1926.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1926.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, in his first lecture at Ernakulam on the above subject showed how necessary it was for the people of the Indian States to carry on a persistent but peaceful propaganda for responsible government in the States so as to bring them in line with British India in the march towards their common destiny, a united self-governing India. He developed the same subject in his second lecture and made a few specific suggestions. Responsible government, he said, was both inevitable and in the true interests of the Princes themselves. At present their position is in some respects very humiliating. "Secrecy, secret despatches, mysterious communications, orders and regulations which nobody can understand, which vary from State to State or from moment to moment in each State, these form the pabulum of a whole hierarchy of officers and the poor States and their Princes, ground down beneath this system, are more to be pitied than condemned". The position of constitutional monarchs with the good will of the whole people behind them is a surer shield against secret manoeuvres and far more honourable than gilded chains. Besides, Mr. Sastri asked, "how long can our Rajas look to the British Army to keep the discontented subjects under due control"? It was not at all likely, he said, that the British, having declared for responsible government in British India, "will use their forces for the purpose of shooting down the subjects of Indian States merely because they asked to be like their kinsmen in British India." But what about the Treaties between the British and the Princes? Mr. Sastri replies: "The Indian States had better be warned in time; our Rajahs and Maharajahs will find that the British Crown, having done full justice to its own Indian subjects, will rather sympathise with the struggling subjects of the States than feel compelled by the terms of out-of-date treaties to raise their strong arms in support of medieval despotisms". Will the Princes pay heed to the friendly warning?

Coming to details, Mr. Sastri suggests that most of the States, which were too small to develop independent responsible Governments, will have to be eventually absorbed in some way in British India; the treaties notwithstanding. He rightly points out that the treaties are not "the last word of human progress", that they have already been "subjected to mysterious interpretations, to additions, to addendas and corrigenda of all sorts, and that the Paramount Power will not scruple "to tear up these treaties for its own purpose". Why can they not be modified in the interests of the people? If self-determination is good for the world, it may as well be applied to the Indian States. As for the larger States, Mr. Sastri suggests that they should be federated with British Provinces. He does not suggest any definite plan as does, for instance, Mr. Gundappa in the "Karnataka". Mr. Sastri considers the question to be too complicated and suggests that a Royal Commission should be appointed to go into the whole question of the States, as such a Commission alone can command the confidence of all the interts concerned. We do not know if Mr. Sastri has any special reason to hope that such a Commission will be appointed. For ourselves, we should welcome it, if only because it may open what has practically been a sealed book and afford the public a glimpse into the "secret despatches, mysterious communications", etc., to which Mr. Sastri refers. Besides, even if the Commission does nothing more for the present than commit the States and the Paramount Power to responsible government in the States as the objective, it will be something achieved, specially, in view of its implications regarding the treaties.

Mr. Sastri, we hope, will not be content with throwing out an idea but will strenuously work for it. He says that in a matter like this the united voice of British India and Indian India should be raised to demand such a Commission. We agree. But we must do more. All should carry on a most intensive propaganda, peaceful of course, to introduce or further responsible government in the States as well as in British India, apart from the prospects of the appointment of any Royal Commission. The representatives of the various Indian States who sometimes meet in conference during the Congress week should now give serious attention to Mr. Sastri's advice in consultation with the leaders of the Congress and of other British Indian institutions. As Mr. Sastri warns, we should no longer make the mistake of forgetting the Indian States in our struggle for responsible government.

AN OBSTINATE ATTITUDE.

The Government of India took an unconscionably long time in publishing the report of the deputation of four non-official Indians whom they had requested to visit the Andamans and report on the Moplah colonisation scheme. The Government have throughout been obsessed with the idea that the Andamans should be a safe cutlet for the Moplahs whom they regard as intractable. The common-sense view does not seem to have suggested itself to them that if the Andamans are to be experimented with for a colonisation scheme, they should be opened up for any group of settlers induced by the offer of liberal State assistance. Why should there have been throughout the controversy, which has raged regarding the suitability or otherwise of these Islands as a colonisation centre, this insistence on the part of the Government on the continuation of their scheme of transferring the Moplah convicts there. After a debate in the Assembly, during which their reluctance to publish the report was severely criticised, the Government of India now allow it to see the light of day and the conclusions arrived at by the three members out of the four who constituted the Deputation afford an intersting commentary upon the Government's unwillingness so long to allow the public to learn what the Deputation had to say. Mr. Mohamed Schamnad, M.L.A., himself a member of the Moplah community and better able, therefore, to ascertain what the wishes of the Moplah convicts are in regard to the scheme, and his two colleagues who sign the majority report, expose the hollowness of the contention that the Islands can be profitably colonised. They found them insalubrious and unfit for the raising of agricultural produce of any better type than paddy and an inferior variety of sugar cane. They found the elements of ordinary village life absent and they had very serious statements to make regarding the moral conditions prevailing in the Moplah convict settlements. The fourth member of the Deputation categorically denies the accuracy of the observations of his three colleagues and his performance provides the Government of India with an opportunity to vent their resentment against the majority report. It is nothing else than a cheap jibe at Mr. Schamnad and his two colleagues, who agree with him in casting doubt upon the practical possibilities of the colonisation scheme, to say that to the Moplah convicts the activities of the Deputation probably appeared to offer the hope of absolute release and return to their homes as free men. This is an unworthy charge to make against three representative Indian leaders whose sole object was to ascertain whether the Islands could be colonised not under a convict system, but by free settlers. The Government of India obstinately insist on continuing the system on a "voluntary basis". The term "voluntary" when applied to convicts is enough to make the public realise that there is precious little of a voluntary nature about it. If any body of people did voluntarily attempt to settle on the Islands they were the small group of Anglo-Indian youths who made the experiment only a few years back. The attempt proved disastrous. The public is fully justified in protesting against the absolute disregard of the views of its representatives which the Government of India have exhibited in this ruinous folly of a colonisation scheme for Moplah convicts in a notoriously unhealthy locality.

PETTY VINDICTIVENESS.

The unopposed return to the Assembly of Mr. Satyendra Nath Mitra, an Ordinance prisoner, is a token, at once, of the futility of repression and the determination of the people of Bengal to give battle to the bureaucracy. Government's action in intercepting the election manifesto of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is petty and puerile in its vindictiveness. He is jailed without a trial. Government, while professing to have ample evidence of his guilt, dare not put him on his trial. Though he has been ailing for months past and steadily losing weight, Government would not release him. And now they deny him even a sporting chance of appealing to his electorate. But their unworthy tactics are bound to recoil on themselves. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the trusted right hand of Deshabandhu Das, needs no manifesto. The unheard sighs of the detenus should suffice. Let those who will be down-hearted or cowed down by the threats of the Secretary of State, but the constituency of Mr. Bose should return him either unopposed or with a triumphant majority.

IDEALISM IN INDIAN POLITICS.

(BY SWAMI ADWAITANAND)

I

Ideals are truths that have not materialised themselves and become visible to the external vision of man. They await fulfilment on the lower plane of life and matter which is our present field of activity. To the sense-bound mind, ideals are not truths, they are at most potentialities of future truth. But to the mind which is capable of disentangling itself from the whirl of movement of the material universe, the ideal present to its inner vision is a sterner reality than the transitory fact perceptible to the outer senses. The external fact is a mere reflection, partial and imperfect, of the ideal behind it. Surely, ideals are not the absolute reality. They are merely its aspects thrown out in the mental world to furnish a basis for the operation of the Universal Force. The real, the idea and the phenomenon, this is the true order of creative activity.

Evolution of Human Progress.

The progress of a human being is to be judged by the extent to which he becomes more and more capable of knowing before he executes. The animal is executive, not creative, a passive instrument, a mere tool of natural forces. The human being too, in his less developed state, shares this shortcoming. He confines himself to the present, to the immediate needs of his environments without endeavouring to feel out for the future. In proportion, as he probes deeper into the fact, tries to master the idea underlying it, he becomes creative and originative.

In the process of evolution, humaniy naturally divides itself into two classes, the practical man' and the idealist, and makes numerous compromises between the two extremes. In reality the demarcation is artificial because every man works by virtue of an idea, but the narrower the ideals, the fewer they are, and the less insisted on, the less is the work done. When the ideals expand themselves, get firm hold over the mentality of human beings, and inspire their action, when different ideals clash and wrestle in the arena of the world, then, through their constant storm and stress, agitation of force and agitation of right, the mind advances with rapid strides and carries out the potentialities of centuries in a few decades.

The Idealist's Creative Force.

Whenever, therefore, the mere pragmatic man abounds and discourages the idealist by his domination, there is the least work done for the race or country. At the most there is some preliminary spade work, some labour of conservation and hardly perceptible movement. On the other hand, when the idealist is in the field and rules over the minds of men by the force of his personality, the executive worker, too is uplifted and accomplishes things, which, otherwise, he would have rejected as a mere dream. It is beyond doubt that the upheaval and fertilising of the general consciousness by the thinker and the idealist is more essential to realisation of great changes and the idealist who does not compromise is an indispensible element in the progressive evolution of the nation or the race. A movement without the force of uncompromising idealism is doomed to failure or produces at best paltry and insignificant results. The age or country which is composed only of practical, statesmanlike workers ever ready for concession and accomodation can never be great until it bathes itself in the divine fountains of pure unadulterated ideas.

Diverging Types.

When these two different types of men, the idealist and the pragmatic man, work in the same cause, and one more or less fulfils the other; they distrust each other. The idealist is full of anticipations which transcend actual possibilities. The practical man is unable to understand all the meaning of his work which to him is illusion and vanity. He looks upon the idealist who made his work possible as a dangerous fanatic. To the idealist the practical man who realises the first steps towards his idea seems a spoiler of his work. In his view, by looking only to the immediate possibilities he comes in the way of a larger and nobler realisation.

(To Be Continued)

INDIA AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

II.

The following is the concluding portion of the review by 'A Past-Member of the Indian Civil Service" in the "Municipal Journal," for August, of "Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities" by Prof. K. T. Shah and Miss Bahadurji:—

The third element in the organisation is the Corporation itself, which has neither powers of police nor of housing. In short, it is the view of our authors that functions assigned to the local governing authority in an Indian town are needlessly and unwisely restricted.

On the other hand, it is very doubtful whether the authors has completely grasped the gigantic task which lies ahead before the Indian population is raised to the plane of active participation in the work of local government. On their own showing there is only the slightest possible interest in municipal affairs on the part of the majority. Still less does it appear that they realise the great change which must come over Indian conditions before local authorities can obtain sufficient revenue for the annual discharge of works of maintenance. They speak lightly of the Corporation's ability and right to borrow. But the vast borrowings that are necessary for water and drainage schemes and constructive works generally, cannot mature until the Indian Corporations have devised, probably with the aid of the Provincial Governments, an adequate annual revenue from rates or some form of local taxation.

The present meagre character of that income is in part the occasion for the compilation of this book. Bombay is the town which serves to illustrate most of the arguments which our authors adduce. In many directions it is the most progressive of the Indian municipalities, but it is impossibe for the reader to escape the impression that poverty, in its influence on the administration of that city, has a blighting, evil influence. Since is establishment the Bombay Council seems to have been at its wits' end to find revenues ample enough to meet the expense of its duties.

Sources of Income.

According to Mr. D. E. Wachha, a tax on carriages carts and horses was introduced in 1847, abolished in 1852, and reimposed in 1856. Since that date the Provincial Government has not diverted that tax from the municipal treasury to the coffers of the district revenues. In 1847 the Council was allowed to impose a licence fee on sunshades, public latrines, and illuminations. Not until 1866 could a drainage rate be levied. Then restricted to 2 1/2 per cent. of the annual value of land and houses, it was followed by a lighting rate, restricted to 2 per cent. of annual value.

At present the Council derives its income from a widely miscellaneous range of sources in which octroi duties play a conspicuous part. A water rate is imposed, though the water supply is unfiltered, and, with Bombay's expansion, constitutes one of the gravest questions that ever called for emendation. A payment of Rs. 31,85,000 is derived from the halalkhore or sewage tax, and certain substantial contributions are derived by leasing tramway and telephone rights. The Bombay Council's budget for 1925/26 estimated an income of approximately two and a half crores of rupees.

Untried Revenues.

Confronted with the requirements of the city that revenue is lamentably small. Moreover, its collection is costly since it is levied upon a variety of subjects. Further, since so large a proportion is imposed on commodities or is raised by license fees, the transfer of the charge is comparatively easy, and the final incidence, therefore tends to fall upon the poor. In these circumstances, it is not singular that our authors, seeking for new sources of income, should attach more importance to untried or exceptional revenues than would generally be admitted in this country.

Thus following John Stauart Mill, they advocate the right of the municipality to acquire the increment in the value of land. In some passages they seem to waver between a municipal income-tax and a rate on the capital value of land, as the most desirable sources for the principal part of the communal income. Elsewhere, they contend for the municipalisation the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing industry, on the ground that otherwise it will soon be trustified by private capital, and for the further reason somewhat difficult to follow, perhaps—that only under municipal control is it possible for Bombay to meet the competition of Manchester.

Municipal Trading.

Indeed, it is from the extension of municipal training that the authors anticipate that revenue would be derived on the great scale. They exclude the idea of sales at cost and instead would fix prices at a figure that brought in revenues which, apparently, they consider it is impracticable for the Indian municipality to obtain by any other means. This part of the book suffers grievously from want of system. The ideas are not worked out in their economic or civic applications.

It has been stated that the Bombay experience looms largest in the examples cited in the book, and reference has also been made to the water supply of that city, constructed with financial aid from the Government. The supply is stored in reservoirs high up in the Western Ghats, a distance of fifty-five miles. In 1921 an average quantity of 34 1/2 gallons daily was available for consumption and town use. Drainage is still in an embyronic condition. The old basket privies are being replaced—it has been computed that 300 years will be required before they disappear unless the present rate is expedited but all new houses have water-closet provision with drainag to the sewers.

Housing.

Housing conditions present the most startling aspects to the Western mind. In this connection the Council has no direct powers; but since 1898, when the Bombay City Improvement Trust was created the problem has at least been attacked. At first, the operations of the Trust were confined to the demolition of the worst dwellings, but the futility of that policy soon became apparent. Since the Trust commenced building operations 85 chawls have been completed, providing accommodation for about 24,000 adults. Nevertheless, in 1920 the Provincial Government calculated that Bombay suffered from a shortage of 50,000 tenements required for the industrial population alone. Under the Government's auspices a land reclamation scheme for housing purposes is in process but our authors seem to prefer a system that would compel employers to provide house accommodation for the workmen in their service It is contended that the

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day.

A Pleasant Experience.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer is back home again after completing the work entrusted to him by the Government at the recent sessions of the League of Nations. He returns with pleasant impressions. The Indian delegation, he said to a Press representative in Colombo, was treated with great consideration and what they said was listened to attentively. They are polite, well mannered people, these League delegates, and they know evidently how to deal with skeletons at the feast like India. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer says he fought hard for the Indian point of view. This is all to the good. But one would like to know more about these stubborn fights. On how many occasions was it that the Indian delegation found that they had a chance to address the League Assembly? They must have all admired at Geneva, however, Sir C. P.'s interest in epidemics research—to be undertaken at Singapore.

Modern Afghanistan.

Mr. G. K. Nariman contributes to the current number of "The People" a very interesting article on modern Afghanistan. Invited to attend the Independence Celebrations in that country, he had, during his five weeks' stay there, excellent opportunities of observnig present conditions in Afghanistan. He shows how the Amir, advised by cultured ministers, devotes himself to the welfare of his Muslim and Hindu subjects alike, without pitting one against the other. "The Hindu," Mr. Nariman says, "groans under no religious disability. He is the Moslem's equal." While we here quarrel over music before mosques, the Amir "has a band playing in the Shahi mosque on the Id day." There are several Buddhistic monuments there; but, though they may be regarded by some as suggestive of idol worship, the enlightened ruler provides for their conservation because of their archaeological value. Another pleasing feature of his rule is that he is assiduously encouraging the education of girls. The recent progress of Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey during a period of immunity from the machinations of foreign powers shows that, given freedom, man's instinct for peaceful progress asserts itself.

The Way It Is Done.

Indians often wonder how it is that a steady stream of orders for material which can be supplied in India itself by Indian firms goes to England although the declared policy of the State in this country is to promote and encourage Swadeshi. The evidence given by Mr. Peterson of the Tata Iron and Steel Company throws a flood of light on how it is done. According to the correspondent of the "Times of India" at Jamshedpur, Mr. Peterson alleged before the Tariff Board which is now taking evidence there that quotations were asked from his firm by the Indian railways merely in order to obtain lower prices in England from English manufacturers. Mr. Peterson was prepared to substantiate this accusation when the President of the Board informed him that two of the railways had categorically denied it. He would say publicly, Mr. Peterson told the President, that Mr. Sims, the Financial Commissioner of the Railway Board, invited him to Simla, took him into a private room and said, "Will you tell me your lowest possible prices and I will guarantee the orders"? Mr. Peterson replied, "If you guarantee the order, I will offer any price you like". Mr. Sims having told him that Rs. 115 would be a fair price, Mr. Peterson agreed to that. But the next day he heard that the Railway Board had obtained lower prices from England and that they were calling for tenders. This is the way it is done.

An Illminating Commentary.

Although in 1920-21 there were upwards of twenty-five schemes in Salsette, said Mr. Gilbert Lodge in his paper on "Suburban Development," one after another most of them have been dropped. The Bombay Architectural Association before whom Mr. Lodge gave an illuminating commentary on the failure of the Development Department in completing the majority of these schemes ought to inquire closely into the nature of this colossal failure. With the help of their technical knowledge, its members will be able to acquaint the public whether it was due to the incompetency of the Department or gross carelessness in estimating the probable success of the schemes. A good deal of public money has already been wasted by the Development Department, but the demand of the middle classes in Bombay city for convenient outlet for residential purposes in immediate vicinity remains neglected. The Government of Bombay owe it to the public to institute a thorough inquiry in the whole question of suburban development by means of a representative Committee commanding public confidence.

Faulty Electoral Roll.

Mr. K. K. Vaidya, Secretary, Dhanurvic Voters' Association, Vile Parle, writes to us that the final electoral roll for Vile Parle omits altogether three back pages of the preliminary roll published in April last, thereby disenfranchising 300 voters at a stroke. It seems that, as the names of these voters had appeared in the preliminary list, the people did not see the necessity of any further enquiry and that the mistake was discovered only a few days ago when Mr. Vaidya received numerous complaints from the voters. Mr. Vaidya, we understand, wrote immediately to Government requesting the publication of a supplementary roll, but has not yet received any reply. Since the present roll will also be used for the elections of the new capacity which Government propose to establish very shortly for the suburbs they will be guilty of serious laxity if they do not rectify their error speedily.

1S. 6D. RATIO RUINOUS TO INDIA.

SIR PURUSHOTTAMDAS' CRUSHING REPLY TO FINANCE MEMBER.

GOVT'S. GAIN, PEOPLE'S LOSS.

POONA, Oct. 11.

"My criticism of the currency policy is not with any idea of lowering the Government of India in the estimation of the people, but if anything that I may hereafter say or write, should have that effect, the Government have to thank themselves for it. It is my honest conviction that the ratio of 1s. 6d. is ruinous to Indian interests, and the Government have had fair and full warnings of it. Since the writing of my dissenting minute, my worst apprehensions have materialised, and I am more than ever convinced that unless the ratio is fixed at 1s. 4d. it would spell a period of financial disaster affecting the masses vitally to an extent unparalelled in our times. I ask Government not to make it a question of prestige. We should leave no stone unturned to see that justice is rendered to India"—In these words Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas inaugurated the educative campaign of the Indian Currency League at Poona. Mr. N. C. Kelkar was in the chair. Other speakers included Mr. Madon, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas and Prof. Kale. The meeting was held in the spacious grounds of the Sivaji Mandir. It was a crowded and enthusiastic audience which listened to the speakers.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas during the course of his address, referring to the charges against him, of partiality, for the millowners, and for the sectional interests of Bombay said "I would only say that the people of Bombay, especially its business side, are not so lost to all sense of proportion as to think that Bombay is outside India, and that they can with impunity endanger the larger interests of India without its reacting on them."

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

Lord Birkenhead had appealed for constructive criticism. His criticism, Sir Purshottam said, was based on his honest convictions and not actuated by any idea of lowering the prestige of the Government. Since the writing of his dissenting minute, his worst apprehensions had materialised, and he was more than ever convinced that unless the ratio was fixed at 1s. 4d., it would spell a period of financial disaster affecting the masses vitally.

Referring to the statement made in the "Financial News" edited by Mr. Hilton Young, the Chairman of the Currency Commission, to the effect that he (the speaker) was following the trick of the merchant class to inmate. The speaker said that as early as 1899, authorities better than himself, two members of the Fowler Commission advocated a ratio of 1s 3d, and expressed their opinion that greater the value of the rupee, greater the burden on the poor agriculturist.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Coming to the question of the 1s. 6d. ratio Sir Purshotamdas said:—

"As a result of the labours of the Fowler Commission, since 1899, for nearly 20 years, 1s. 4d. was the rate of exchange between India and other countries with a gold standard. I shall not here dilate on a Gold standard and Gold currency for India. I say, go about in a right way to secure them. In my opinion, the first step is to ensure the regular inflow of gold into India to the full extent that the balance of trade in favour of India permits after the Home charges have been met. If this is done for five to seven years, we shall then have a sufficiency of gold reserve in the country to enable us to make a beginning. But to-day, the ratio is in danger, and in order to maintain the pet ratio of 1s. 6d. the gold reserves are being frittered away. Since the Currency Commission commenced work 15 crores have been deflated, and in well-informed circles, it is believed it is only a question of time before the balance of sterling securities in the currency reserve aggregating to Rs. 20 crores secure the equitable ratio of 1s. 4d., the are also depleted. Unless therefore we have prospects of our ever being able to accumulate sufficiency of gold reserve to justify our embarking on a gold standard and currency become remoter and remoter."

GOVT.'S LITTLE GAIN, PEOPLE'S GREAT LOSS.

"India is an exporting country. The price of commodities will necessarily be governed by world prices. Assuming that the world prices are stable, the producer is penalised to the extent of 12 1|2 per cent. by the alteration of the ratio from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. A cultivator will have either to give increased produce or to accept 12 1|2 per cent. less as a result of the variation in the ratio. The cumulative effect will not be so harmful, if with the appreciation of the rupee by 12 1|2 per cent. the Government enacted legislation by which taxation, wages and other burdens of the cultivator were reduced by 12 1|2 per cent. Are Government prepared to reduce the taxation? What is happening is that not only there is no reduction of taxation, but with every revision, the assessment of the cultivators is increased. The greater the ratio the greater the burden of taxation, home charges and other commitments."

"It was argued in support of 1s. 6d. ratio" and Sir Purushottamdas "that it saved to Government annually 3 to 4 crores os the remittance of the home charges. Where from does the Finance Member get this saving?" asked the speaker. "The only answer was that the saving was made at the cost of the cultivators, who were not strong enough to protect their interests. Another pet argument was that what the cultivator lost as an exporter by the high ratio, he gained by the cheapness of imports. An analysis of imports showed that not more than 7 per cent. of the total imports were consumed by the masses. He had placed on the Assembly table the analysis, and asked Government to confirm it or correct it, but to no effect. Continuing Sir Purushottamdas said, another pet argument was that the producer consumed a part of what he produced. But it was forgotten that the exports represented the balance of production after internal consumption, and the volume of the exports was an effective answer to that argument. The cultivator was entitled to get the fullest value on the commodities that he exported, and the alteration of the ratio deprived him of his just due.

"ONE CONTINUOUS SERIES OF BLUNDERS."

"After the war, there was no country in the world which had appreciated its currency. A rich country like America did not do it. Why then should India alone appreciate the currency? Was it the implication that India was far richer than any other country? The correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the question of exchange, which was published at his stence, disclosed a queer story. On the one hand the Secretary of State was pressing for a high exchange, and on the other, the Finance Member was saying that

(Continued on page 9.)

RS. 1,000 IN PRIZES.

RS. 750 FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON

Why 1s. 6d. Ratio is Ruinous to India.

CONSOLATION PRIZE OF 250.

The "Bombay Chronicle" will award a prize of Rs. 750 to the writer of the best essay on "Why 1s. 6d. ratio is ruinous to India." The essay should not contain more than 4,000 words and must be received in this office on or before 15th November, 1926. If the first prize goes to a competitor who is not at present a bona fide student in any of the Universities, a consolation prize of Rs. 250 will be given to the best essay by such student. The proprietors of "The Chronicle" reserve the right of publishing the essays which win the prizes and any of the other essays received.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

NO INTERVENTION FROM RUSSIA.

AFFILIATION OF COMMUNISTS REJECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

"Hands off the British labour movement", declared Mr. Robert Williams, presiding over the annual conference of the Labour Party at Margate referring to Tomsky's telegram adding, "We do not desire any political or industrial intervention in Britain."

The Conference defeated by a majority of over two million an attempt to re-open the question of the affiliation of Communists to the Labour Party.—Reuter.

DISTRICT SETTLEMENT ON NATIONAL PRINCIPLES.

NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, Oct 11.

The Northumberland Miners Councils by 40 votes to 24 rejected the Miners Conference proposals, to call out safety men, and passed a resolution urging the National Executive Committee to lay down, certain national principles and ask the districts to make settlements within those principles. Leicestershire miners resumed work to-day and the collieries in Dearne Valley area in Yorkshire opened for the first time since the coal stoppage began. This is the first breakaway in this area.—Reuter's Special Service.

SAFETYMEN WAIT ON MINISTRY OF LABOUR

LONDON, October 12.

While the miners in their respective districts are considering the proposal of the Miners Federation Conference to call out safetymen from the pits, the latter are themselves taking action. A deputation of the Federation of the Colliery Deputies and Firemen's Associations representing 32,000 safetymen were received at the Ministry of Labour and discussed the situation with Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland to whom they submitted the position. Simultaneously the national executive of this Federation met and urged that the time had come to reach a settlement. It is understood that the Federation adheres to its policy of advising the safetymen to remain to work.—Reuter.

MR. ANDRES HELD UP IN ZANZIBAR.

DUE TO QUARANTINE.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

MOMBASA, October 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrews was not able to land in Zanzibar on account of the quarantine due to small pox. His health is better than when he left Bombay, and he had a good voyage. In a message to the "Zanzibar Voice" after giving cheery news of Mahatma's health, he says he hopes to be present on the return journey at the Conference of Indian Leaders to deal with the whole of the Indian problem in Africa, after the Round Table Conference is over.

HUGE COPPER COMBINE

AN AMERICAN ENTERPRISE

LONDON, October 12.

Following on the constitution of a European steel trust comes the news from New York of the formation of a huge copper combine with Government approval for the establishing the price of domestic copper in foreign markets. The new company is called "The Copper Exporters," and has been incorporated under the most powerful auspices. Efforts will be made to sell direct to consumers except where conditions make it desirable to sell to distributors. Foreign associate members of the combine include the British Metals Corporation and other leading European interests.—Reuter.

PUJA PROCESSIONS.

SPECIAL POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

To enable the citizens to perform the Durga Puja peacefully, the Commissioner of Police has made special police arrangements throughout the city and the suburbs. Armed Gurkhas have been posted, especially in the area of previous riots, while armoured cars have been patrolling Harrison Road, Central Avenue, College Street, Circular Road and other places where danger to peace might be expected. From Wednesday, the first day of the Puja celebrations, military will patrol the streets.

The Hindus are organising Durga Puja at Maniktolla Spur, where a big pandal has been erected. The Commissioner has granted them the permission to bring out a procession on the immersion day, with one thousand volunteers and fifty musicians.

The police are in charge of the arrangements in connexion with the procession, which will be mainly taken along Hindu quarters.—F.P.

"TRUE EMPIRE SENSE"

MR. BRUCE'S HIGH EXPECTATIONS

PROBLEMS BEFORE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, October 11.

Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, arrived in London to-day, to attend the Imperial Conference. He was welcomed by a big crowd at the Victoria Station, among those present being Mr. Amery and representatives of the Prime Minister and the Colonial Office.

Mr. Bruce in a statement said, that he was more than hopeful that practical results would follow this Imperial Conference because the educational work of the past conference had had effect. "We are generally developing," he added "true Empire sense." Three main question for the consideration of the Conference would be inter-Imperial and International relations, defence, and inter-Imperial trade and economies. Some of the divergent views on these questions would probably be reconcilable and it should be possible to arrive at a common understanding.

Some of these views might be irreconcilable in which case, they could agree to differ. If all the representatives at the Conference stated fully and definitely what they believed to be essential, to the future safety, welfare and progress of the Empire, and the Conference was animated by a determination to accomplish something tangible towards the solution of the present problems, he was confident that lasting benefits to the Empire would result from the deliberations. Anything that could be done to ensure further absolute independence of the Dominions within the Empire, should be done and steps should be taken to improve the machinery of consultation on matters of common concern.

UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION PREFERABLE.

With regard to the delicate and difficult question of relations with the outside powers, Mr. Bruce expressed the opinion that a written Empire constitution was impossible. It was in the elasticity of the Empire relations that "safety by and British" commonsense would overcome any difficulties in the future. Australia stood wholeheartedly for the Empire and would support anything necessary to preserve the unity of the Empire, Whilst recognising the full autonomy of each individual part. She earnestly desired progressive disarmament for the ensurance of world's peace; but, until these great ideals were accomplished, there should be a sure system of Empire defence, and each part of the Empire should bear a fair share of the burden. Australia believed, that, in the promotion of inter-Empire trade and co-operative Empire development, lay the solution of the problems of the Dominions and Britain.—Reuter's Special Service.

PUNJAB CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

LAHORE, October 11.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee have decided that Lala Shamlal, Advocate of Rohtak be nominated as a Congress candidate for the local council in the place of Pandit Sriram Sharma who has withdrawn his name. They have also nominated Dr. Satyapal, General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee in the place of Lala Girdharlal whose disqualification could not be removed. —A.P.

JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, October 11

The allotment in the Japanese loan averaged ten per cent. The loan is quoted at 3/8 to 5/8 premium.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—Emir Feisal has concluded his visit to London and departed for Holland.

Mr. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia accompanied by Mrs. Bruce, arrived in London on Tuesday, to attend the Imperial Conference.

General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of South Africa was received by the King at Buckingham Palace and remained a long time with his Majesty.

Another visitor to Buckingham Palace was Sir Alan Cobham. The King bestowed on the airman the accolade of Knighthood and had a long chat with him on the subject of his flight to Australia.

Paris.—Paris beat Maori Rugby team by eleven points to nine.

The Derk Peril Second was scratched from the Cerewitch at ten o Saturday evening.—Reuter.

ELECTION COMPAIGN.

RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS

MR J. M. MEHTA'S APPEAL TO THANA VOTERS.

Under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Monday night at the Municipal Market at Thana, on the forthcoming elections, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas asked the citizens of Thana to give their unstinted support to Mr. G. B. Trivedi and Mr. Bhojane the two Congress condidates. He thought he should refer to the long drawn out controversy between Mr. Bhopatker and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. Mr. Deodheker, said Mr. Jamnadas, was his personal friend and a colleague of his, but he felt that Mr. Deodheker's politics were not in line with the politics of the Indian National Congress. His politics were of a Responsivist character, and he had made no secret of it at the Palghar Conference. In view of this and in view also of the reported acceptance by Mr. Deodkeker of a seat on the executive committee of the Thana Branch of the Responsivist Party the speaker was compelled, in spite of his personal feelings, to stand out against the candidature of Mr. Deodheker and report the matter to the Working Committee. The Working Committee appointed a joint committee consisting of Mr. Rangaswami and the speaker to go into the matter. That Committee asked all the parties to appear before it and after hearing them came to the conclusion that they could not confirm the condidature of Mr. Deodheker owing to his politics being of a purely Responsivist bent. Therefore, there was no candidate from the Thana District except Mr. Bhojane, for the reserved seat. Was it seriously said that because there was a dead-lock, there was to be no Congress candidate from the Thana District?

UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION

All the talk of unconstitutional behaviour of the Working Committee was without any foundation, for no condidate could be declared to be duly selected unless he was confirmed by the Working Committee, and in this case Mr. Deodheker was not confirmed by that Committee. Mr. Deodheker was not a Congress candidate, and putting forward his candidature was wrong, unconstitutional, and rebellious on the part of the Maharshtra Provincial Congress Committee. The politics of that Committee was purely of a Responsivist kind, and they had not yet appointed any propogandists for supporting the Congress cause. Was it fair that the Congress Committee should be asked to contribute Rs. 100 for this purpose and that the Provincial Congress Committee should refuse to meet this expenditure? The attitude taken up by the Provincial Congress Committee was thoroughly unconstitutional. It was quite reasonable that they could not support the Congress candidate, but then the M.P.C.C. should not complain that they were not supported by the Working Committee. He had asked the President of the M.P.C.C. to hold a meeting in Poona to support the Congress candidate, but he was informed by Mr. Bhopatker that it was not possible to do so, because his presence in Poona was not possible on that day. The speaker was very much amazed that Mr. Bhopatker should have acted like this.

Continuing he said that only in 1923 he had supported Mr. G. B. Pradhan against Mr. G. B. Trivedi, and now he was supporting the latter against Mr. Pradhant (Laughter). They were both G.B's bu. one wanted to be a Pradhan, and the other did not want to accept that post, because diarchy was not workable. (Laughter.) He asked the public to give their support to Mr. Trivedi as against Mr. Pradhan, because the former stood under the Congress flag, while Mr. Pradhan did not. In such matters they should not take into consideration personal aspects of the question.

RESPONSIVISTS' PROGAMME

Mr. Jamnadas then referred to Lord Birkenhead's speech and said it had disappointed even the most sanguine people. He had asked the people to work the present constitution and remove the communal discord, and unless that was done they should expect nothing from the Government. The speaker had still to know what exactly was the policy of the Responsivist Party. One man said, work the Reforms for all they were worth, while another said ministerships woud not be accepted unless power, initiative and finance were given. Mr. N. C. Kelker wanted to take the fullest advantage of the Reform Act; on the other hand, the President of the Party said: We won't accept offices unless power and imitiative are given to us. Mr. Jamnadas wanted to know what were the real feelings of the Responsivist Party. But in view of Lord Birkenhead's speech, he would ask the Responsivist Party to reconsider the whole question and unite with the Congress Party and fight the elections as a united party. In 1922-23 no Minister raised his voice of protest when Mahatma Gandhi was in Jail, together with 40,000 patriots all over the land.

NATIONALISTS WITHOUT THE NATION

Coming to the Nationalist Party, said Mr. Jamnadas, the total membership of this party was only 22, and there was a

(Continued on next page.)

CREATE A REAL BARDOL

"FUTILITY OF WALK-OUT POLICY"

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party (Bombay Branch) a public meeting of the residents of Matunga (G. I. P. Ry.) was held on Monday night, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding Messrs, Mavji Govindji Sheth, Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, and the chairman addressed the meeting on "The Coming Elections."

Mr. Jayakar in opening the proceedings of the meeting said that a good deal of misconception had been propagated either intentionally or otherwise by interested parties, about the doctrines of the Responsive Co-operation Party. Such misconception could not be immediately removed as the so-called nationalist press in India was not friendly with the minority within the Congress. Referring to the differences between the Swarajists and the Responsivists Mr. Jaykar said that those two parties differed only on one or two points; and, therefore, he did not view the present controversy with great alarm. He was sure that a more sensible country than India would have digested such minor differences instead of indulging in internecine quarrels as the Congressmen in India did. But the political in India had been fought on quite different lines. The Swarajists abused their erstwhile comrades-in-arms—the Responsivists—in the most provoking language only because the latter happened to differ from them on a particular point; while they (Swarajists) did not utter a single syllable against the loyalist who were out to lend their fullest support to the bureaucracy.

Coming to the subject of unity among all parties, Mr. Jayakar said that he had tried as far as it was possible for him to arrive at a reasonable compromise with the Swarajists and keep the nationalist forces united. If for those efforts of his he was called a wobbler, Mr. Jayakar said that he was proud of being one because he was taught by his Hindu culture to maintain peace within his fold as far as possible. That in his opinion, was the only right policy to deal with his countrymen. He was sure that had his great friend and illustrious leader Deshbandhu Das been living at the moment of those differences, the quarrel between the two wings of the same party would have ended in ten minutes if not as many seconds; because Deshbandhu knew the value of unity.

The speaker then referred to the speeches made at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday last and regretted that speaker after speaker there should have, instead of giving a thorough exposition of the Swarajists' policy, indulged in hurling choice epithets against the Responsivist leaders. Speaking as one who had studied the Hindu culture, the speaker believed that his culture enjoined upon him not to abuse those who may be absent; nor to overpraise those present. But the Swarajists had done both Although the provocation of the vituperation and abuses hurled against them was too great to be easily controlled, the chairman asked the speakers of the night to be very strictly impersonal and to stick to the subject.

FIGHT OVER METHODS OF POLICY.

Reverting to the subject of the night, Mr. Jayakar said that the common object of all parties withia the Congress was to fight the bureaucracy and attain Swarj as soon as possible. The Responsivists who were for the purposes of the ensuing elections called hirelings and place-hunters had also the same object in view. There was no difference between the two parties on the object of entering the legislatures The difference was about the method of working in those legislatures. The Swarajists had by a resolution of the Cawnpore Congress decided not to remain in their seats in the various legislatures until the National demands made in the Assembly were granted. They had, therefore, walked-out of all legislatures in the country. But to the surprise of many, in almost all provincial councils and the Assembly they had again walked-in for a certain bill or a certain resolution. The Responsivists believed that the walk-out was futile and particularly harmful to the interest of the country; and as honest men they had openly expressed their belief. The Responsivists had also learnt by their experience in the councils that it was distinctely injurious to the interests of the country to allow unpatriotic and loyalist men to usurp ministerships. Even the Swarajists had realised that by boycotting councils, they had left them open and easily accessible to antio-Nationalist and Government men. They (Swarajists) had therefore entered the Councils not to take advantage of the facilities afforded to members of legislatures but to prevent undesirable men from entering the Councils. On the very same principle the fight and policy of Responsivists was based. They believed that if patriotic men did not accept offices and ministerships undesirable people would get in; and use whatever little power those posts carried with them against the interests of the country. To prevent them from doing so, the Nationalists must accept those offices. A question was very often asked as to whether the offices as they were could be occupied and utilised for the good of the people. His reply was 'yes,' said Mr. Jayakar. The offices, he said, could be accepted and used as a weapon in fighting the bureaucracy. Concluding, Mr. Jayakar asked his hearers to decide for themselves whether men like Lala Lajpatrai, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. Kelkar, Aney, Moonje, and others of the Responsivist's party looked like self-seekers as was alleged by the other party.

FUTILITY OF WALK-OUT PROGRAMME.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth and Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal said that they believed in honesty and purity in politics. They honestly believed in one policy and they boldly declared their view. Thy did not want

(Continued on next page.)

MUSICAL TALENTS UNRECOGNISED.

APATHY OF GOVERNMENT.

CITIZENS' DUTY TO AID "CONCERT HALL" FUND.

A pleasant evening was spent last Sunday at the Town Hall when a concert organised by Miss Bhikhaji Lowjibhai Palamkote's pupils in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund" came off, under the presidentship of Mr. Hormasji M. Chowna. Music enthusiasts of Bombay look forward to this annual function eagerly, and this year's musical treat also did not belie their expectations. Th first part opened well with a piano duet by Miss Jerbanoo K. Panday and Miss Sophie S. Rozario. The next item Alary's "The Stranger," was beautifully rendered by the Misses Piroja N. Modi and Mehra R. Vatchagandhi. The next item, viz., trio was equally appreciated, as also the piano solo by Miss Daulat R Mistry. The first part ended with a beautiful song, a Schubert's serenade. Another interesting item was violin and piano by Prof. Noronh and Miss Rozario. The second part was creditably gone through. The item that was much admired was that of a pitno trio by the Misses Banoo S Khambatta, Jaiji, J. Cama and Dosan P. Godrej. They are pupils 9 or 10 years old, and their venture to come on the stage before a large audience and acquit themselves creditably after a musical training of a couple of years only, is admirable. But the most thrilling piece of the evening was a piano solo by Miss Doulet R. Mistry which was composed by herself and performed so well ("ad apertarum." As the Book Opens"). This was thunderously received and encored. Miss Daulat, it was heard all round, is a red musical genius The song items in this part also left nothing to be desired.

Singing was under the direction of Pro. T. A. Noronha, and the accompanists were Miss Palamkote's pupils. The performance of til Miss Palamkote's pupils who prepared all the items themselves, after once they were assigned to them by Miss Palamkote according to their grade, spoke clearly of the excellene of training.

After Mrs. Chowna had distributed certificates of the Trinity College of Music, London, to successful pupils, Mr. Chowna addressed the gathering. He said:—

A GREAT RECORD.

"I thought myself very fortunate when I was asked to presdie this evening, and I accepted this call with pleasure because I know very well that Miss Bhikaiji Palamkote has made her name and mark so well that her name is always remembered with respect in every house. She has been the pioneer of English music in the Parsi community, she is well accomplished in the art of music and her devotion to this art traverses over a series of 32 years. She is a self-made lady who by her steady devotion to this art has rendered very great services to the Parsi community.

It must be said to the credit of Miss Palamkote and her efficiency in teaching that as many as 199 of her pupils have passed the Trinity College of Music Examinations, and often cent. per cent. results are achieved. Such record gives high compliments to Miss Bhikhaiji who has renpliments to Miss Bhikaiji who has extended her generosity in organising various charity concerts in aiding deserving charities such as war funds, war hospital, Masina Hospitl and the concert hall funds that amounts to about Rs 21,000.

Miss Bhikhaiji's cherished objec is to erect a concert hal. I think it should be called a "public hall," and it will be more appropriate than "the concert hall," because orthodox Indians have got prejudiced against such a name. This hall can be used on all occasions like the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Framji Cowasji Hall, the Town Hall, etc.; but these halls are not very convenient to the public; because the Town Hall is used for holding meetings of th Legislative Council for more than a month in a year, and if it is required by the Government for their use, they can withdrawn the permission, at any moment, given for the public functions. Besides, this hall is used for the purpose of art exhibitions. The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall is generally used for the purpose of examinations, auction sales of excise, and once a week for the Chamber orchestra. The Framji Cowasji Hall is occupied by a cinema company. This shows that the existing halls are not sufficient for our requirements, and there is really a want of one or two more public halls in this city. Therefore, I appeal to every one of the citizens to contribute his or her share towards the fund started by Miss Bhikhaiji

APATHY OF GOVERNMENT

Nowadays Government are appointing Indian ladies as Justices of the Peace It is necessary to draw the attention of the Government in this direction, and I particularly draw the attention of the authorities of the Trinity College of music, to confer upon her one of the degrees of that college. When Government as well as the College authorities are slow to recognise the services of Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote, the public should be quick and active in their recognition. So far as I know, Miss Bhikhaiji does not want any distinction from the Government but what she wants is a strong support from the public to her cherished object of a public hall.

It now remains for me to congratulate the pupils who have won certificates, and those pupils who have given us enjoyment this evening and I admire their courage of coming forward on this platform to play the splendid part of duty to assist Miss Bhikhaiji who works so hard at the age of 60. You will now cooperate with me to wish Miss Bhikhaiji every success in her achievement and support from the public. May God grant her long life with activity!

After the speech a pupil, Miss Mehra R. Vatchagandhi thanked the President Mrs. Chowna, Mr. Hormasji Dubash for flowers, and Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Ld. for kindly lending their beautiful Bechstein grand piano. Miss Daulat R. Mistry also a pupil, garlanded the President and Mrs. Chown with good wishes.

CERTIFICATES.

The certificates, stated above, were given to:—(1) Miss Mehra, Rustomji Vatchagandy; (2) Miss Jerbanoo Kaikhushroo Panday; (3) Miss Sophie S. Rozario; (4) Miss Dina Edulji Billimoria; (5) Miss Hilla Erachshaw Mistry; (6) Miss Mehra Hormusji Chowna; (7) Miss Jaiji Jamshedji Cama; (8) Miss Dosan Pirojshaw Godrej; (9 Miss Banoo Sorabji Khambatta; (10) Miss Piroja Noshirwan Kohiyar.

DONATIONS.

Further donations received towards the Concert Hall Fund, are as under:—

(1) From a well-wisher Rs. 200; (2) Mr. and Mrs. Hormasji M. Chowna Rs. 100; (3) From a true lady friend Rs. 100; (4) Miss Jehangir D. Commissariat in sacred memory of her parents Rs. 51; (5) Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote in sacred memory of her parents Rs. 25; (6) Mrs. D. V. S. in sacred memory of the late Mr. Sohrab L. Palamkote, Rs. 25; (7) From a sympathiser Rs. 25; (8) Miss Piroja Nanabhoy Modi Rs 25; (9) Miss Mehra Rustomji Vatchagandhi Rs. 25; (10) Miss Jaiji Jamshedji Cama Rs. 25; (11) Mrs Soonabai M. Khambatta Rs. 25; (12) Miss Dosan Pirojshaw Godrej Rs. 20; (13) Mr and Mrs Minocher Pavri Rs. 15. (14) From a grateful pupil Rs. 15; (15) From a past pupil As. 11; (16) From a loyal pupil Rs. 10; (17) Miss Jerbanoo K. Panday Rs. 10

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

CURIOUS CROSS-CASE IN PEGU.

PEGU, Oct. 11.

The Special Magistrate, Pegu, delivered judgment in a case, which was preferred against a Sub-Inspector of Police, two constables and six others, by Maung Nyein of Zayatkis village in Nyaungglebin subdivision; the charge being that the accused shot at the complainant on the night of the 17th February last.

The facts of the case are, that the police party came to the house of the complainant with the intention of arresting two criminals supposed to be gambling inside the house, and fired a few shots at one of the criminals who was seen running away armed with a "dah." The police party was later arrested by the headman and the villagers, on the ground that they had caused injury to the complainant. The Magistrate discharged all the accused as no case had been made out against them. The Magistrate remarked that the case for the prosecution had been grossly manufactured in order to justify the arrest of the police party by the headman and the villagers. This case was a cross case and the criminal trial in which the Sub-Inspector of police brought a charge against the headman and 20 villagers, of rioting, while the police party were exercising lawful power of public servant is still pending.—A.P.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT.

RIGIDLY PRACTISED IN SZECHUAN.

LONDON, October 11.

Peking.—The position of foreigners in the province of Szechuan is growing worse. A rigid anti-British boycott is being maintained at Chungking and Wanhsien and agitators are striving to extend a similar boycott to Chengtu and elsewhere and are also threatening the mission stations at Chengtu and other cities of Szechuan.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

An urgent meeting of the members of the managing Committee of the Berar Responsive Cooperation Party is to be held at Yeotmal next Sunday at 4 p. m. in the District Association Hall to make arrangements of an extensive tour programme on behalf of the party to fight the coming elections and to consider other relevant matters.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, October 12.

The election campaign for the Bombay Legislative Council has begun in the city and district of Ahmedabad, There are three candidates for the non-Mahomedan seat in the city. Congress candidates have been nominated for the two district non-Mahomedan seats, but no Congress candidate has been nominated for the city non-Mahomedan seat:—A. P.

MR, PATEL ON HIS WALK OVER,

AHMEDABAD, October 12th.

Interviewed by the representative of the Associated Press and asked if he would make any statement on his unopposed election Mr. Patel stated he did not wish to make any statement. For the moment, he said, he rejocied at the thought that he was fortunate enough to enjoy the confidence of his constituents to such a remarkable degree.

Asked about his immediate programme Mr. Patel stated that he was so bad with cold that although he was in Ahmedabad for nearly a week, he could not go to the Sabarmati Ashram, and pay his respects to Mahatma Gandhi. As soon as he was a little better, he would do that duty first. He then intended to go to Bombay and on his way he world a flying visit to Nadiad and Anand.—A.P.

A conference is to be held in Ahmedabad in the beginning of November to discuss problems affecting female education in Gujarat as a preliminary step to the holding of the All-India Conference at Poona at the instance of Mrs. Cousins.—A. P.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION

OFFICIAL INCONSISTENCIES EXPOSED

MR. KHAITAN'S REPLY TO SIR B. BLACKETT

CALCUTTA, October 12.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, interviewed by th Free Press of India, in regard to the recent statement of Sir Bla Blackett, on the subject of contraction of Currency, characterised it as an insult added to the injury done to India by the present currency policy of the Government. The position put in a nutshell is, said Mr. Khaitan, that the Government has made up its mind to fix the value of the rupee at one shilling and six pence gold at a time, when one shilling and four pence was nearer to the actual state of a ffairs, when the Indian mercantile community in the interior of the country unanimously demanded that the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and four pence go'd, and when the restoration to that rate, as being the pre-war parity, would have been the natural process to do. But the Government was obviously more sympathetic towards the interests of Lancashire, than to those of Indian agriculturists, industrialists, merchants and the middle classes. Having this made up its mind and as the rate of one shilling and six pence was not natural in the present Indian conditions, the Government resorted to a regular process of contraction for maintaining the exchange at that rate. The high rate of exchange necessarily brought in its train all kinds of misery in the country, chief among which are the reduced power of the cultivators, increased unemployment among the middle classes, reduced earnings of the professional classes, and the serious situation of the local industries.

WANTED AN EXPLANATION.

The Government got another opportunity to correct its wrong policy when the Royal Currency Commission was appointed. But instead of doing so, the Government presented to the Commission a case that the rate of one shilling and six pence was a **fait accompli**, and that argument was naturally swallowed by the Commission. If the rate of one shiling and six pence was a **fait accompli** and the matters in India had adjusted themselves to that basis, as the Currency Commission was made to report, will the Government explain as to why, in spite of good crops and the best of conditions necessary for a high exchange in normal circumstances, it finds it necessary to go on contracting the currency and eat into the gold portion of the currency reserves for the purpose of maintaining the Exchange?

What is described by Sir Basil Blackett as the abnormal case in the Indian Money Market is nothing but the disappearance of mutual credit, and inability on the part of the merchants to hold the stocks due to losses and the falling prices, consequent upon the abnormal and artificial rate of Exchange brought into existence by the Government. The position of merchants and cultivators as well, is far from easy. The delay in the movement of jute referred to by Sir Basil Blackett, is also due to the low prices prevailing on account of the high exchange. Sir Basil Blackett is guilty of inconsistency when in the samt breath he refers to the latenless of the season and justifies te contraction oe currency on the ground that the Imperial Bank of India has fifty crores in cash balances. Will not that money be required when the crops are removed?

The most astounding proposition put forward by Sir Basil Blackett is that the Indian agricultural and business interests have been benefitted by the rate of one shilling six pence. It is just the se interests that have suffered miserably. The only interests that might have been benefitted are the Exchange Banks, exporters, importers and the Government servants, who have to remit money outside India. Is not the country correct in saying that the Government cares for the benefit of only these classes?

JUSTUFYING A BAD CASE

When Sir Basil says that the tax-payer has nothing to complain of, he seems to forget that the principal tax-pyers are the cultivator who have suffered the worstl under the regime of high Exchange. I wonder at Sir Basil describing the rea anxiety of Indians to protect Indian interests in the right way as ignorance and prejudice. There is a familiar saying that the barrister with a bad case abuses the opposite side's attorney."-

MESSRS SATYAMURTI & HORNIMAN IN LAHORE

LAHORE, October 12th.

Dewan Chamanlal, and Messrs, B. G Hornimna and Satyamurti arrive here on the 13th. instant and will address two public meetings before resuming their comprehensive tour in principal cities of the Punjab on behalf of the Swaraj party.—A.P.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan of Bengal and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri have joined the Indian Currency League, the newly formed organisation to fight for one shilling and ofgur pence ratlo instead of one shilli nad six pence.—Free Press.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

As at present arranged the Royal Commission on Agriculture proposes to examine at Simla twelve official witnesses as follows.—On the 12th Dr. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser, 13th, Mr. Richey, Educational Commissioner and Mr. Sanster, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, 14th, Chief Commissioner of Railways and Public Health Commissioner, 15th, Director-General of Observatories, Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Controller of Stores and Director, Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, 18th, Director of Military Farms, Deputy Secretary, P.W.D. Government of India and Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs—A.P.

DR CLOUSTON'S EVIDENCE

SIMLA October 12th

The Royal Commission on Agriculture opened their public enquiry to-day with the examination of Dr. Clouston, Agricultural adviser to the Government of India who is now acting as liaison officer to the Commission. The major part of the sitting was devoted to a final discussion of the questionnaire and settling its terms. Dr. Clouston was called in at 3-45 p.m and the chairman had not concluded his examination when the Commission rose at 6 p. m.—A. P.

INDIA AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

"tied-house" system has but little danger in India.

Infant Mortality.

But for the fact that improvement has been effected, survey of the present conditions in Bombay would engender a state of utter hopelessness By far the largest part (70 per cent.) of the population lives in tenements of one or two rooms In 1915-16,, according to the Commissioner's Report, the infant mortality per 1,000 births in tenements of "one room and under" was 618. Throughout all history life in India has been held of small esteem, though, as it becomes slightly less prolific, its value, both spiritually and in a material sense, tends to rise. High mortality is a characteristic of India and must remain so while the bustees of Calcutta remain, and the Bombay tenements are divided by courts not more than a yard wide But improvement comes, though it moves with tardy, dragging feet. In the chawls the death-rate has fallen from 36.33 in 1912 to 9.06 in 1923. In Bombay, as a whole, the impsovement is not so marked.

Health Measures.

An imperfect water supply, rudimentary drainage, and the limited character of a the cleansing system, which is naturally curtailed and thwarted by illiteracy, causes the problems of the Indian municipality to be more elementary than our own. Transport, traffic control, education, electricity supply, even public lighting are only at their beginnings in the vast Dependency. The substance of administration is a swarming prolific life in numbers that the Western mind cannot grasp, and at a standard of comfort never far removed from absolute want. The administrator's main concern is to extract revenues from masses of poverty so that the effects of poverty may be mitigated. At the moment simple health measures have the largest place in Indian local government. The days of construction are yet to come.

MR. HORNIMAN'S NEW PAPER.

FIRST ISSUE ON 23RD

BOMBAY, October 12.

The date of the first issue of the "Indian National Herald" (Mr. Horniman's new paper) is postponed to October 23 the postponement being due to unavoidable delay in the erection of new machinery.—A.P.

BOMBAY CO. OP. CONFERENCE,

POONA, October 12.

The Poona Agricultural Show is going to attract many visitors from distant parts of the Presidency and C.P.

The 15th session of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Conference will be held at the same time and promises to eb a success. Many cooperators have intimated their intention of being present. The reception Committee of the Cooperative Conference will make special arrangements for the reception of the intending delegates. Arrangements for boarding and lodging have been made for the Hindu delegates to the Conference in Kurundwadkar's Wada, in Sadashiv Peth, and for Mahomedan delegates in the building of the Primary School at the Deccan Gymkhana colony.—A. P.

RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS

(Continued from previous page.)

qig\m an in it called Mr. Jinnah, and a bigger man called Mr. D. G. Dalvi, and also another very big man of the name of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.' (Laughter.) The only persons who were not there were the whole Indian nation, (Laughter.) In the Independent Congress Party there were, of course, people who were quite independent of the Congress, while the Responsivist Party was going to offer co-operation without any response from the Government. These were the three Parties in the country, and it was up to the people of Thana to consider whether they would support the Congress and Congress candidates alone and none else, for the Congress had at its back 40 years' prestige of services rendered to the public.

He regretted that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was unable to attend the meeting that night and thus make his personal appeal to the people of Thana. He asked them to remember the deed done by Dr. Paranjpye, as Minister of Education specially his conduct in connection with the J. J. Hospital scandal, when nearly 150 patients were kicked out of the Hospital by Col. Carter and left in the streets to shift for themselves. Dr. Paranjpye could not do anything to punish Col. Carter, because he had no power over his subordinate. What would have happened to a Minister in England if a similar thing had taken place there? He would have been dismissed in five minutes, and he gave the instance of Sir Austen Chamberlain, who had to vacate his office because a few soldiers had died on their way to Karachi, owing to heat. In conclusion he again asked the people of Thana to rally to the standard of Congress.

REFORMS UNWORKABLE

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said, he was in the first counci, and the members then worked with the fullest spirit of Co-operation and they had come to the conclusion that the Reforms could not be worked.

They had the testimony of Dr. Paranjpye, Sir Siva Swami Iyer and others as stated in the Minority report of the Muddiman Committee. Mr. N. C. Kelker and his friends had supported the contention of the Minority report in the Assembly and elsewhere, and they knew that the present reforms were unworkable. Even a European gentleman in Bengal had refused to stand out as a candidate, because the Reforms were unworkable unless all the departments were handed over to the Indian Ministers. In Bombay the Indian members of the Executive Council gave their opinion, and they were supported by all the Ministers,—that the Bombay Presidency was fully perpared for provincial autonomy, as the Reforms could not be worked properly any longer. It was the deliberate opinion of the speaker that it was these departments that drove Mr. Jayaker out of the Council, and when the voice of his party was powerless to do anything Mr. Jayaker took a vow of silence. He challenged any one to prove that the Ministry was workable in the Bombay Presidency.

Most of the money paid by the people in the form of taxation went to pay the bills of European officers, he said. Before the Reforms were given than there was a general and very extravagant increase in the salaries of European officers in this country, and with the Reforms an empty treasury had been given to the people. He was firmly convinced that it was impossible to work out the Reforms unless the demands made by the National Congress were granted. The Congress was no longer an obstructionist body; that body only said if the demands made by its representative were not granted it would use the constitutional methods of obstruction—which was the power used all over the world by every political party. The Congress policy was the right, national and rational policy, and the people must stand by it if they had any self-respect. The present attitude of some people was one of disappointment. They said that since there was no other way open for them they should work the Reforms. But even a Minister like Mr Kelker in the Central Provinces had now become a Swarajist candidate. They had only one weapon in their hands, and that was to take up constitutional obstruction against the Government.

ELECTION MEETING AT GHAZIPUR

ALLAHABAD, October 12.

Mr. Birla who is standing for the Assembly opened his election campaign yesterday at Ghazipur. He addressed a large audience in the Town Hall and during the course of his speech he condemned the obstructive methods of Pandit Motilal Nehru's party and advocated utilising the Councils to the fullest extent for the benefit of the country. Mr. Birla complained of the Swaraj Party's surrendering Hindu interests to non-Hindu element and said he had obeyed the command of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai to oppose his friend Babu Sri Prakash.

Pandit Ramakant Malaviya in supporting Mr. Birla said that Ramlila and music had been practically stopped at many places under the pressure of the Mahomedans but the Swarajists had not the courage to utter a single word.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has recommended Government to increase the punitive police already quartered here by fifty the cost of the increased force to be borne by the Moslem.—A.P.

R A - -EAL—BARDOLI

(Continued from previous page.)

to mince matters and deceive their electors. The walk-out of the nationalists, in their opinion, it was detrimental to the country's interest.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, the Responsivis teandidate for the Bombay Council from Bombay City North, refuted the allegations made against the Responsivists. Repudiating the charge that they were anti-Congress Dr. Savarkar said, they were true Congresmen and some of them were even office bearers of different Congress Committees. They simply differed on a particular resolution of the Congress but that did not make them anti-Congress. They believed that Swaraj was not going to come from the Councils but that they will have to fight hard for it. They knew that Mass Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes was the only measure for Swaraj. But for creating a real Bardoli—and not an impotent one—the working of the constructive programme, organisation of the villages was absolutely necessary, and could be given an impetus if only patriotic, nationalist men occupied ministerial chairs. The responsibility and power of those posts were admittedly not enough; but why should they not capture whatever little power there was and use it in fighting for snatching more and more power? asked the speaker Those posts were a sort of weapons which they as patriotic men should capture from the enemy's fold and use them against that very enemy as best as they could with the one motive of advancing the cause of India's freedom"

"A VOTE CATCHING DEVICE."

In bringing the proceedings to an end, Mr. Jayakar assured his hearers that Responsivists were not men to wreck the Congress. They believed the Congress to be a great national body in which all parties could remain despite their difference with any particular resolution of that institution. To call men like Lalaji and Pandit Malaviyaji as wreckers of the Congress was the grossest falsehood; and it was only a vote-catching device. After pointing out how the Swarajists had followed Responsive Co-operation in the Assembly in spite of their vigorously opposing that principle in the public, the chairman thanked those present for giving him and other speakers a patient hearing.

The meeting then terminated at a late hour with a vote of thanks for the chair.

TO-DAYS MITTINGS.

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Election Propaganda Sub-Committee, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall today (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. J. K. Mehta, B. G. Kher, K. F. Nariman, B. T. Dessai Purshotam Tricumdas, D. M. Damle, and Dr. Deshmukh will speak on the ensuing Council elections. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

Public Meeting.—Under the auspices of the G. Ward. Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Damodardas Haridas Building, Mahim, in connection with the ensuing Council election, when Messrs. Balubhai, T. Desai, F. J. Ginwalla, B. K. Kher, K. P. Khadilkar. Dr. Deshmukh and others will speak. Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

FRIDAY'S MEETING.

Indian National Party's Meeting.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Indian National Party will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall Mayo Road, on Friday, (the 15th instant,) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna will preside. Messrs. H. P. Mody, K. Natrajan, Manu Subedar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and M. C. Chagla will address the meeting on the "coming elections."

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

There were 12 candidates for the twelve seats of the Working Committee of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee and all of them were automatically elected. A meeting of these newly-elected members was held on Monday last at Krishna Kutir, Santa Cruz, when Mr. J. K. Mehta was proposed to the chair. After co-opting six more members, new office-bearers were elected as follow:—

Mr. J. K. Mehta, President, Mr. Vithalrai Vyas, vice-President, Messrs. D. B. Dirwanji and C. V. Yogi, Joint Secretaries. Mr. Amratlal Kuvadia, Treasurer and Mr. Hirachand Bawishi, Assistant Treasurer.

The following five members were unanimously elected as delegates of the Santa Cruz V. C. C. for the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee:—Messrs. J. K. Mehta, R. K. Mehta, Krishna Iyer, D. B. Diwanji and C. V. Yogi.

AMRITSAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

2 SERIOUSLY INJURED.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 11.

Further enquiries about the Railway accident on Saturday night owing to the derailment, show, that Mr. S. Ginasingh, a second class passenger received somewhat serious injuries to his spine. He as well as a travelling ticket examiner are in the Civil Hospital. No death has so far taken place. The Railway authorities have arranged an inquiry into the cause of the accident.—A.P.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

HARDENED OILS

THEIR USE FOR EDIBLE PURPOSES

(By W. D. K.

Along with starch and sugars, oils or fats form the third important group of articles used for human consumption today. In all countries and among all peoples, oils and fats are commonly used in one or the other form. They are either used in the raw state as they are obtained from their various vegetables or animal sources, or they are refined and purified by special processes and brought into the market under various names, or they are made into butters or margarins, etc., etc. We in India use fresh expressed oils of vegetable origins, butter and ghee being the only animal fats. In the West, fish oils, mutton tallow, beef tallow, swine fat, goose fat, etc., are commonly used and some of these often go as delicacies. Among the vegetable oils of edible purposes in this country, cocoanut oil, Ground-nut oil, Safflower, oil Gingely oil, Mustard oil, Cotton-seed oil, Linseed oil, Rape seed oil, etc., are favoured in different parts of India, in proportions varying according to their availability. Most of these oils are used in cooking or frying, and seldom are they consumed uncooked, butter and ghee being the only two exceptions. The industrially enterprising European and American nations, for a long time had been at a loss to know, how they could exploit poor India which produces so much of oil seeds and also requires such a large quantity of oil for daily consumption. If they could just induce the people to use refined products instead of raw expressed oils, they would reap a very rich harvest. Indians, however, so long as they could get raw oil at a cheaper rate, did not show much enthusiasm in the matter of buying their own oil, that came refined from abroad, and that could be had only at a much higher price. And again since all this oil was for kitchen alone, Indians did not mind whether they used raw oils or refined oils, because, after all, these did not make much difference, once they had undergone the changes over the fire. At any rate, the foreigners, had not long to wait to get another opportunity, and this was presented in the form of the scarcity and high cost of good ghee. Ghee, however, was physically different from most of the oils and fats, and the substitutes had to be modified, so far as the appearance, smell, etc., was concerned. Hardening of oils was the solution here, and a simple cursory glance at the imported articles will show anybody that, since the end of the world-war, some crores of rupees worth of 'hardened edible oil' has been finding its way in India per year, and what is more to be feared, this import is increasing in a marked degree. The hardened oil industries is of a recent development only and is still in its infancy in Europe and is almost unknown (except in research institutes) in India, but unless, some efforts are made in that direction, it will not be long, before we will be dumped with foreign goods, which are only finished goods of our own raw materials, and one another important industry, which by nature should belong to this country, will be snatched away from us, only to create another Lancashire in Holland, Denmark or Belgium.

THREE ESSENTIALS FOR HARDENING.

Oils are glycerides of various kinds of fatty acids, saturated, unsaturated, hydroxiylated, etc. The saturated glycerides from Lauric acid upwards are capable of remaining solid at our average temperature while most of the unsaturated (especially Oleic acid) Linolic acid etc., and those from lauric acid below, melt at this temperature and can remain only in the liquid state. The process of hardening is nothing more than filling up the gaps of the unsaturated acids to make them saturated by inserting, two, four or six and so on, atoms of Hydrogen within their constitution. "Hardening is often called by its other name"Hydrogenating", the one indicates the physical change, while the other the chemical one, undergone by the oil or the glyceride in question. Hydrogen, however, will not enter the constitution of the fatty acid so easily and requires the help of a catalyser. Nickel is the most suitable catalyser, wherever, hydrogen forms one of the main reaction products..

The three essentials for hardening the oils are therefore (1) Suitable oils (ii) Supply of practically pure Hydrogen (iii) Suitably prepared Nickel to act as catalyser.

COCOANUT OIL.

Almost all the oils can be hardened in more or less degrees, since they contain unsaturated oils in various proportions. However, the oils which are most preferred for Hardening, to be used later for edible purposes, are the following:—(i) Cotton seed oil, (ii) Co-coanut oil, (iii) Palmkernal oil, (iiii) Soyabean oil, (5) Palm oil, (6) Groundnut oil, (7) Sun flower oil, (8) Safflower oil, (9) Fish oil and others. 9

Among all the oils, cocoanut oil is the best to act as a ghee-substitute. If there is any oil which comes nearer butter or ghee, it is cocoanut oil, a fact which is due to a number of ingredients common to both. It is however the most unsuitable one for hardening, since it is neatly made up of saturated glycerides as can be seen from its very low lodine value (6-8). But this does not prevent its being "hardened", both technically and literally, and can be converted into solid fat which will melt at a temperature as high as 42-44 dec Other oils, such as groundnut, cotton seed, soyabean, safflower, etc. can be hardened much more, the limit of hardening being the stage where the iodine value will be zero and the melting point will be somewhere about 67.5deg.c.—which is the melting point of the triglycerides of stearic acid. It has however been found, that the digestibility of edible oils decreases, as its melting point increases and this should never be forgotten when the edible purpose of oils is under consideration. The melting point of good crystaline ghee is somewhere between 38-42deg.c. which means slightly above the body-temperature (37.60c.) and all ghee-and butter-substitutes must be aimed at, with that point in view.

SUPPLY OF HYDROGEN.

Secondly with regards the supply of Hydrogen, it must be said at the out set, that, an efficient and economic "hardening" requires a constant, good supply of Hydrogen of at least 98.5-99 per cent. purity, and totally free from arsenic and sulphur salts. There are four methods of obtaining Hydrogen viz.

(i). By the action of acid on metals,
(ii). By the action of steam on coal,
(iii). By the action of steam on metals, and
(iv). By electrolytic process of decomposition of water.

Out of these Nos. (i) and (ii) are of no commercial use, being very costly, and Nos. (iii) and (iv) are the only common ones in most of the hardening plants in Europe and America. Provided electric power is cheap, and available in sufficient quantity No. (iv) is the best, as it yields very pure Hydrogen (almost 99 per cent. or over) and is very simple in operation. where however, the cost of electricity goes over annas 2 per unit No. (iii) steps in as more economical. No.' (iii) is again, handy for installation at any place where electricity is not available and what is more, the cost of a plant (iii) as compared to the cost of plant (iv) (of equal capacity) is appreciably low (nearly by 50 per cent. or so).

The amount of Hydrogen required, depends upon two factors (a) the Iodine value of the oil concerned and (b) the degree of "hardness" required; considering that in all cases the extreme limit of hardness (i.e. till the I.V. is zero) is desired, the average amount of Hydrogen required for 100 lbs. of oil per unit of Iodine value is 1-1.5 cw. ft. approximately. This should be increased by 20 per cent. as loss due to the escape of Hydrogen during the process, which would then bring the total amount of Hydrogen to 1.2-1.8 cw. ft. per 100 lbs. of oil per unit of Iodine value, subject to slight modifications in figures according to the nature of oil to be hardened.

NICKEL AS CATALYSER.

The third essential of "Hardening of oils" is a suitably prepared catalyser. As pointed above, Nickel is the accepted activator here. There are however various processes using various Nickel salts as the starting material, and following as many different methods of "preparing" the desired catalyser. What is mainly required, is, metalic Nickel in a finely divided form to give the biggest amount of surface for reaction. Metalic Nickel is pyrophoric i.e. it will be at once burned into Nickel-oxide, as soon as it comes in contact with oxygen either as oxygen itself or as atmospheric oxygen (a component of the air). The process of Hydrogination finally consists of introducing the least calculated amount of this "prepared catalyst into suitably refined oils in closed vessels, keeping the whole mass under Hydrogen, then heating the mixed-mass of oil and catalyser material to the suitable temperature and passing the current of Hydrogen at the calculated rate and at the particular pressure. The process is continued till the particular requirement is reached, after which the hardened oil is filtered out, to remove the "catalyser material" and then it is subjected to further treatments of refining deodorising, etc. as desired.

Some of the inorganic salts and especially Arsenic, Phosphorous and sulphure-salts are poisonous to the catalyser. The least traces of these seriously disturb the efficiency of the activator and it is very essential that they should not come in touch with the catalyser if it is to retain its efficiency during the process.

There are already a number of "hardening" plants working in Europe and America mostly using the "autoclave" plant. But the latest is the "continuous Plant" patented by a well-known English manufacturing firm. They use Nickel filings (of course, suitably prepared") as catalyser, which remain stationary in the "Hardening cylinders" which again, can be one two or more, connected together in series or parallel as desired. The oil is to run from one end, and the Hydrogen from the other, so that by the time the oil spray goes through the whole course, it completes the treatment and is the required hardened product. The main advantages as pointed out are that the activity of the catalyser is retained for a long time, (The manufacturers claim that after 18 months' continuous work the catalyser was found to be as efficient as when first put in) since it remains in the current of Hydrogen for any length of time desired, and the operation is simplified to the utmost. If these and other advantages as pointed out by them, be all true (as they apparently look to be, then, their plant has really a good future before it. The writer however begs to forewarn the interested people that they would be well advised to be guarded against all exaggerations and should take no undertakings with mere blind reliance.

ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO BE HELD IN CONGRESS WEEK.

Mr. Hem Chandra Baruah, Secretary, Publicity Sub-committee, of the Reception Committee of the 41st Indian National Congress, Gauhati, writes:—

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition of khadi, industries and agriculture will be held at Pandu, Gauhat from the 26th December to 31st December 1926, along with the 41st Session of the Indian National Congress. This Exhibition is a concomitant factor of the Indian National Congress and thousands of visitors were attracted in previous years, when it was held in Cocanada, Belgaum and Cawnpore. Large number of Exhibitors took advantage there of the splendid opportunity afforded by the Exhibition not only for displaying their goods and getting into touch, with people from all parts of the country, but also of having considerable sales. The advertisement was unique. In no other place or way could a manufacturer or seller get into touch with such a large number of the buying classes hailing from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and the Indus to the Brahmaputra.

The Gauhati Exhibition this year offers a more splendid opportunity. The North East of India will for the first time witness such an exhibition of enormous magnitude, and naturally a large concourse of people will be attracted. The presence of numerous holy places of pilgrimage in Kamrup, nay in the very precincts of the Exhibition, is an additional attraction to dwellers in distant parts of the country, and they are sure to visit the Congress and the Exhibition.

Gauhati being the gateway to the rich tea-districts of upper Assam, and to Shillong, the capital of Assam, is by itself a fit and a profitable place for an exhibition. The advent of the Indian National Congress will make it politically, economically, and commercially the centre of India during the month of December.

The Exhibition Committee will let out stalls inside the Exhibition enclosure for the sale of Indian-made goods. These will of course be distinct from the Exhibition itself. The stalls will be made of corrugated iron sheets. It is needless to emphasise that only pure Indian-made goods will be admitted inside the enclosure.

Every particular concerning the Exhibition is incorporated in the Prospectus published by the Exhibition Committee. Forms to be filled in by those intending to exhibit or take stalls are also annexed to the prospectus. For prospectus or for information applications should be made to the Secretary, All India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, 41st Indian National Congress, Gauhati.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

LIBERAL STATE-AID.

An important article published recently by the International Labour Office in its weekly "Industrial and Labour Information" states that the Czechoslovak Government has introduced a Bill for the protection of tenants and the encouragement of building. The scheme is intended to cover a period of seven years, during which time successive steps towards a return to normal conditions will be taken.

The Bill fixes a scale of "rent increases" permissible after 1 January 1928, calculated on the basis of the rents payable on 1 August 1924, and varying from 50 to 110 per cent. Four different forms of "State-aid" are contemplated: direct loans (reserved for small dwelling houses, and preferably those built for communes or for public institutions); loans secured by a private mortgage; annual contributions to the payment of interest and redemption of loans (combined, if necessary, with the preceding forms of assistance); or a lump sum subsidy. New buildings are also exempt from taxation during a period of 20 to 40 years.

The Bill contains original provisions dealing with the grant of credits required for defraying the cost of State assistance to building. A "State Housing Fund" is to be maintained by a special contribution levied on all buildings the erection of which was authorised before 1917. The contribution increases by 50 per cent. annually until in 1934 it reaches 350 per cent. of the pre-war rental. The owner will be responsible for the payment of this contribution, but will have the right to recover if from the tenant. He will receive for half the amount of his contribution special State Bonds, at 4 1|2 per cent., repayable by lot in forty years. The rents chargeable under this Bill will thus amount to five or six times pre-war rents, an increase which corresponds roughly to the general increase in prices.

The Bill also provides for setting up "arbitration courts" in the four chief towns of Czechoslovakia, which will be competent to regulate working conditions and wages in the building trades, and in the industries producing building materials.

DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. WEALTH.

ONE-HALF OWNED BY I. P. C. OF POPULATION.

One per cent. of the persons dying in the United States between 1912 and 1922 owned 59 per cent. of the total national wealth, and 13 per cent. of the number owned over 90 per cent. of the total wealth. This situation was indicated, says a report made by the federal trade commission to congress, by a study of 43,000 probate records in twenty-four typical counties, supplemented by an estimate of the average value of unprobated estates.

In the year 1922, says the commission, the national wealth amounted to dol. 353,000,000,000, and national income in 1923 was dol. 70,000,000,000. However, the national increase in population from 1912 to 1922 was 15 per cent. and if allowance is made for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar the increase in national wealth in the ten years becomes only 16 per cent instead of 72 per cent—the amount as measured simply in dollars. So the actual wealth per individual in the United States is scarcely larger than before the war.

Concentration of ownership of natural resources is shown to be very far advanced. Six companies, in 1922, controlled about one-third of the water power already developed: eight companies controlled three-fourths of the unmined anthracite coal; thirty companies had over one-third of the immediate reserves; of bituminous coal; two companies over one-half of the iron ore reserves, and thirty companies about one-eighth of the petroleum reserves.

Manufacturing corporations, led by the metals and metal products group, had about dol. 34,000,000,000, out of dol. 20,000,000,000 held by all corporations in 1922. Railroads were the richest single industry, and had the largest average wealth per company. Ownership of stock in corporations was held in lots averaging dol. 6,969 per owner of common and dol. 5.211 per owner of preferred—this figure based on 4,367 corporations with a combined capital stock of over dol. 9,000,000,000. These averages dispose of the much-advertised claim that people of small means now hold the stock in the great corporations of this country.

In its study of income the commission classes salaries with wages. By so doing it shows that 90 per cent. of the income of the construction industry goes to supervision and labour, and that the same combination of salaries and wages absorbs 70 per cent. in the railroad industry, and 55 per cent. for the average of all national income. The rest goes to capital. The rate of return of corporate income, on the "fair value of corporation stock as figured by the treasury, was 7.9 per cent in 1922.

From this report the country will become officially aware that:

1. Eighty-seven per cent. of the American people have only 10 per cent. of the national wealth.

2. Chief sources of future development of wealth are held by a few corporations owned by the upper 13 per cent.

3. As the nation is losing its newness and is becoming closely industrialized and subjected to heavy machinery, all that the 87 per cent. can hope to leave to their children will be jobs, or the hope of jobs.

IS. 6D. RATIO RUINOUS TO INDIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

he should not be greedy and should be contented with the 18d. ratio, if only it could be secured permanently. He would not be uncharitable, but to say the least the currency policy of the Government of India was one continuous series of blunders.

"The question of currency and exchange," declared the speaker, "is not as abstruse as it is made out to be. The fact is, it is made abstruse, and advantage is taken of the ignorance prevalent in the country. In which ever direction one may want the country to advance, whether politically, educationally or otherwise, the first need was money. It was money that constituted the sinews of war in any campaign, and unless an end was put to the mismanagement of the country's finances, there could be no real progress. Material prosperity was an essential preliminary to advancement. The Government are embarking on changes which affect the country vitally. If we fail to prevent the injury being done, we may have to drudge away for years to come in that grinding poverty in which India is already steeped. It is this consciousness," concluded Sir Purushottamdas, "of the full implications of what the ratio of 1s. 6d. will mean to the teeming millions of India's masses, that compelled me to write my dissenting minute. We owe a duty to leave no stone unturned to prevent what would be a crushing injustice. I hope we shall not be found wanting in our duty," (Prolonged cheers).

MONEY: A STANDARD OF VALUE.

Mr. B. F. Madon, next addressing the meeting pointed out that money was a standard of value, and as any other standard of value it could not be altered. If the measure of a yard was 36 inches, and it was altered arbitrarily to 40 inches, it would be a fraud on the contracting parties that agreed to the yard as a measure of 36 inches. Similarly, the alteration of the ratio was a clear fraud. A higher ratio meant that the cultivator had to sell more in order to get the same quantity of money, and the beneficiaries would be the sowcar and the Government. This would mean automatically increasing the burden of taxation without seeming to do so. It was stated by the South Punjab Railway Company, which was a small railway, in their report to the shareholders, that their profits on remittances to England on account of high exchange amounted to £11,000 in 1921-22, £7,000 in 1922-23, and £30,000 in 1923-24. The Government of India made a profit of 3 to 4 crores by the high exchange. A small company like the South Punjab Railways made a profit of some lakhs. The value of Indian exports annually was Rs. 350 crores. The higher ratio meant a loss to the cultivators as a body of Rs. 40 to 45 crores. The Government were therefore not only robbing the cultivaor to the extent of 3 to 4 crores but were helping others combined to rob to the extent of over Rs. 40 crores.

PRODUCER HIT HARD.

Sir Victor Sassoon, Chairman of the Indian Currency League, next addressed the meeting. He said, "This is the first public meeting that I address in India. I came to listen and not to speak. You will have therefore to put up with an inexperienced speaker and an unprepared speech. Because I have been elected to be the Chairman of the Indian Currency League, it may be thought that I am an expert. It is not so. We have many experts on our Committee, but the only reason I can see why I was elected Chairman is that if the experts on the Committee could succeed in making things clear to me, they may well hope to make things clear to that omniscient body—the Government of India. (Laughter.) I speak to you as a practical man. It is a truism that exports are balanced by imports, and that what is a loss to the exporter is a gain to the importer. The question that we have to ask is: "Is the producer the same as the consumer of the imports? The burden of the loss, on a ratio of 1s. 6d. falls on the producer. According to analysis, the consumption of imports by the cultivating classes was only 7 per cent. This may not be an official figure, but you can make a guess as to its accuracy, living as you do in the midst of agriculturists.

I have tried to obtain particulars of the articles that an agriculturist in Deccan cultivating 2 to 5 acres consumes. The results show that the agriculturist does not spend more than 7 to 10 per cent. of his total income on imported articles. How is it equitable that the millions of producers, who use only 7 per cent. of the imports, should be penalised, that a small section of the population may reap the benefit of cheap imports? If I have an expensive car, and cheap imports will mean that that I can buy it cheaper, how is that a compensation to the cultivator who gets much less than what is his due? Are we, the urban classes, willing to benefit ourselves at the expense of the cultivator? I, for one, do not think I can go on taking that advantage without a protest. If you cannot take that view, look at it from a selfish point of view. If you are a business man, you know only too well that profit depends on the outturn of business. If the agriculturist has money he will spend more on purchases, and the result will be increased profits. If you are not businessmen, but employees, then also your well being depends on the well-being of the agriculturists who really contribute to the well-being of the trade. If the Government want to make good the profit on high exchange, let them resort to taxation if necessary. It will at least fall on those who are better able to bear it than the agriculturist. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas next addressed the meeting. He said he was no candidate for the Council, and he could therefore speak to them as a disinterested party. If Sir Basil Blackett was allowed to have his way due to the apathy and ignorance of the people, it would be a national disaster. The currency question was not a party question. It was a question which gave promise of uniting all parties on a common platform. Without economic freedom, political freedom would be a shadow.

Professor Kale moved a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening. He said Poona may take credit for drawing Sir Victor out of his seclusion.

In bringing the proceedings to a close Mr. Kelkar emphasised the non party character of the question, and assured the speakers of Maharastya's co-operation. The meeting dispersed at a late hour.—Free Press.

PRINCE EUGENE DELIGNE.

STARTS ON ASIATIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Brussels.—Prince Eugene Deligne, Secretary to the Belgian Embassy in London, started his morning on a 6 months motor tour across Central and Eastern Europe and Asia minor to India. The expedition consists of 3 cars. The Prince is accompanied by friends.—Reuter's Special Service.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The following is the latest betting on the Cesarewitch:—6 to 1 against Glommen, 13 to 2 Perfect Son, 9 to 1 Foxlaw, 10 to 1 Try Try Again; 100 to 9 Temptestuve; 100 to 6 Mendoza; 20 to 1 Miss Sport; 22 to 1 Mafoota; 25 to 1 Take My Tip, taken and offered; 25 to 1 Forseti, offered; 33 to 1 Hidenits; Lochsen; Goodwin and Astefold Second; 50 to 1 Kwannon taken and offered; 66 to 1 The Wolf offered, 100 to 1 taken.—Reuter's Special Service.

DAUGHERTY TRIAL.

DISAGREEMENT AMONG JURY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

New York.—Daugherty trial has ended in a disagreement among the jury after two days deliberations.—Reuter's Special Service.

SIR. C. RIVAZ DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Sir Charles Rivaz is dead.—Reuter's Special Service.

The Pope gave audience to the Bishop of Jaffna, who presented a report of his Diocese. His Holiness was greatly interested in the conditions of the development in Ceylon.

MR. WILLIAMS ON COAL EMBARGO

NOISY DEMONSTRATIONS IN LABOUR CONFERENCE

RUGBY, Octower 12.

At the Labour Conference held at Margate to-day, Mr. Williams spoke on the mining situation. He said in regard to miners, 'Their decision to continue the dispute is heroic. They may be likened to the sightless Samson feeling for a grip of the pillars of the temple, the crashing of which may engulf this thing which we call British Civilisation." The miners' Conference, he said, asked for embargo on foreign coal. And embargo had been ineffective during the coal stoppage of 1921. What hope was there of success in 1926. It was a despairing policy. He concluded "The communist party and minority movement still believe in general strike. The labour party looks with confidence to the general election."

Mr. Williams' outspoken remarks were greeted with violent outbursts from the mista present. He was charged with insolent attack on the miners. At times he continued only with difficulty but his final remark to the effect that the Labour party stood for constitutional action was loudly applauded by a great majority of the Conference—B.O.W.

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IDEAL OF UNIVERSITY

TEACHING STUDENTS HOW TO LIVE NOBLY

MR. WIDGERY'S ADDRESS

Prof. Wedger, the President of the Baroda University Commission in the course of his opening address at Baroda on Monday, said :—

No words of mine are necessary to remind you and the many who are interested in the object and aims of this Commission, that we should not be assembled here were it not for the broad-minded sympathies, the practical wisdom, and the high idealism of the present Ruler of this State, His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar III. It is not merely or chiefly that he has called us together to enquire into the possibility and advisability at this stage of inaugurating a University at Baroda, but, what is more important, that through the past fifty years of his reign he has devoted his own best thought and the resources of his State in the advancement of education from the most elementary to the most advanced stages, providing alike for requirements of a purely utilitarian character as for the demands of the different sides of the highest culture.

No one who has been privileged with any close personal association with His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda; no one who has become cognisant of the munificence and the frequency of his support of diverse cultural movements beyond the limits of his own State, will think for one moment that the motive which has inspired him in appointing this Commission and setting its task is limited to the interests of the people of his own immediate domain. As his educational institutions have always been open to and have attracted pupils from all parts of India, so it is certainly his wish that any University to be established here shall be similarly open.

There, is however, in the present proposals something definitely more distinctive. Gujerat and Kathiawar form a region with many common educational and economic needs. To meet these needs requires the conscious co-operation by all concerned with them. And it is only to express an acknowledged fact to say that no one is in a better position and no one is more anxious than His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda to lead in such co-operation. It should, therefore, be a main part of our present task to enquire into the means by which a University with its centre at Baroda may best serve the interests of the whole of Gujerat and of Kathiawar.

There are many districts, as there are also many States with a sound educational and economic policy, which for a number of reasons are not able or cannot wisely develop many necessary sides of higher education. Yet for many of these there are already facilities at Baroda, and it is to the common advantage to develop at this centre. Many ways suggest themselves in which Baroda and the neighbouring districts and States might thus work together, and these will form important subjects of our detailed discussions

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

One cannot leave these few remarks on this aspect of our investigation without some mention of what must have occurred not merely to you, engaged as you are with serious reflection on our task, but aloe to many in the wider regions of Gujerat and Kathiawar. I refer to the existence within this region of a city of first rate importance with educational institutions of high standing—Ahmedabad. Let me confess that for long I entertained the opinion that co-operation in that direction might involve us in difficulties similar to those from which we desire to escape. Closer thought has led me to believe that I may be mistaken. I now am much more inclined to the view that with the will to co-operate it should be possible to find ways which may prove more than satisfactory. That there should be a healthy rivalry between these places and their institutions within the same University is to be welcomed. On the other hand it should be regarded as at least possible, that after a period of joint activities between Baroda and Ahmedabad, the advance of education thus promoted, may lead, as in similar circumstances in the West, to separate, independent and mutually helpful Universities. For the present, however, I venture to believe that the best interests of Ahmedabad may be served by co-oparation with a University, part of the purpose of which is to do justice to local conditions and requirements. For my own part, therefore, and I trust also on behalf of this Commission as a whole, I would invite all whom it concerns to give this matter their earnest consideration, and if they think fit to offer their assistance in the attainment of a satisfactory scheme of co-operation.

It is not for one who is to preside over the deliberations of this Commission in any way to prejudge important issues, but I may indicate my own present attitude which has in no small measure been arrived at through the advantages of personal discussions with individuals on this Commission and with the aid of the sound practical suggestions of those who compose the Committees concerned with preliminary enquiries into special sides of the subject. In explanation, and let me admit, in part in self-defence, I must point out that the printed "Outlines of a scheme for a University of Baroda" though only recently published, was composed more than six years ago, and circumstances prevented a revision before printing. It will be easily understood, therefore, that I wish seriously to alter and still more to elaborate what you will find there. In fact, if I may say so, in any new presentation of such a scheme, I should approach it in a different manner, in order to make more evident some essential features of a University adapted to the requirements of contemporary India, especially of the districts with which we are concerned.

AIM OF BARODA UNIVERSITY.

A University with this freedom of spirit and faced with the needs of a region such as that of Gujerat and Kathiawar has to plan for development on distinctly pratical lines. It must differ immensely from the type of institution predominant in India in the past and still amongst us in many places,—in spite of valiant attempts at reform, and the arising of new more rational and modern Universities. It must differ from that type of institution which is adequately represented by figures from the past history of our own Baroda College, which, previous to July 1925, had produced 1271 Bachelors of Arts and only 118 Bachelors of Science. Our University must differ from that type of institution which gives a man a course of instruction for a B.A. degree often unfitting him for the kind of work he may be called upon to perform. Our University has not only to provide opportunities for more differentiated practical courses, it has also to guide students towards them.

If some men are wanted for secretarial duties, as we know there are, then let us prepare them for efficiency as such. If men are needed for the trained and educated, yet subordinate, positions in industry and in commerce, let us see that our institution gives facilities for the preparation of such men, for whom it is not likely that any of the limited number of higher appointments entailing long years of study and training will be available. To induce-men of only mediocre talents to years and years of advanced education, for which they are inadequate by equipped and which their parents are ill able to afford, and then to leave them at the end disappointed and rendered dissatisfied and not rightly prepared for the subordinate positions which they might with success and happiness have achieved, is not merely a folly: it is little short of a crime. To be sure, there can be no University which does not promote the highest studies and the most advanced practical skill, but it is for us to see that with this there is provision along the right lines for the varied instruction of that great body of educated persons required in the intelligent supervision of the practical affairs of society. We may expect, therefore, that our University may try to offer Diploma courses representing forms of essentially practical training along with the associated theoretical equipment. So, for example, we should endeavour to provide such courses connected with agriculture, horticulture, and dairy-farming which will not draw the pupils from the land but in giving them a knowledge of scientific methods and skill in using them will also arouse their enthusiasm to go back to this fundamental vocation, to the welfare not merely of themselves but of the whole area in which they shall work. That in this direction, for the present our eyes have to be centred on this type of need, does not imply that we shall neglect the demands of those who are able to take up the intensive study of the higher branches of these subjects. There is no time, and surely it is hardly necessary, here to indicate the various other forms of practical interests on the side of commerce and of industry which require provision on similar lines.

This whole subject leads us to a consideration of very great import. In the past and very largely in the present the only gateway into University courses has been and is a form of education, generally literary in character, often called the Matriculation examination. The attitude, which I suggest you should consider adopting, is that the differentiation of University work demands a differentiation in the modes of entrance to it.

S. L. AND MATRICULATION EXAMS.

We are likely to find that our University courses will take their origin from two points, one which provisionally we may call the School Leaving Examination and the other Matriculation. The School Leaving Certificate, representing the finishing of the High School courses, will lead along one line towards Matriculation and the more academic higher courses, and long other lines to more technical and practical courses for Diplomas. The carrying on of these within the same University area and under the same control willl enable not merely that benefit which the wider intercourse of different types of students brings, but also co-operation of the members of the staffs engaged on different sides of University work.

One of the greatest objections to the present system is that much of the education of our children is vitiated by the manner in which it is determined by the aim of passing the one stereotyped form of Matriculation Examination. With the proposals we may be able to make, it should be possible to treat our educational institutions with greater freedom of imagination and with due consideration og the varied requirements of our existing circumstances and the lines of our natural development.

Gentlemen, I do not like to talk of myself, but the son of a pronounced democrat, brought up as a democrat, breathing the air of democratic peoples, I have seen in practice that Western advance has been due to the activities of individuals in spite of democratic forms. More, and on this I would here lay stress, during my years of contact with Indian life, and my longer period of study of Indian thought I have been fortunate to imbibe something of your philosophy and your profound attitude to life and its meaning. Let me say, as a confession on my part, what you all know if you have ever seriously considered it, that in your Bhagavad—Gita you have something far more wholesome than anything to be found in the modern democratic literature of the West.

But this leads us far beyond that plea for an attitude of true Hindu non-attachment, that spirit of self-effacement, which I would urge in relation to the nature of the Constitution of the Governing Bodies of the proposed University. This thought of the Gita leads us to the consideration of what is its fullest and in its highest sense we should expect and try to obtain from a University.

PLEA FOR RESEACHR.

It becomes essential that the proposed University shall provide for research into and the study of the history and the different phases of the culture of Gujerat and Kathiawar. And for this it must make the encouragement of the study and the development of its language one of its intellectual tasks. It must enquire whether they have achievements of note in the realm of art. It must study the wisdom of their politicians and administrators. It must try to promote a reverence and as far as may be a following, of their religious leaders and their saints. There are not many who attain to the intensity of thought demanded by philosophy: but, even though for few, a University must fail if it does not provide for and stimulate this study. On the other hand there are many who look for religious nourishment and means of religious expression. With a plea of neutrality most of the Universities of India of the past and the present have neglected this fundamental factor in the lives of their students. Though as a University we could not stand for any one form of religious expression we should be able to appreciate the reasons which have led to the establishment of such Universities as the Hindu University of Benares and the Muslim University of Aligarh. We can, however, and should endeavour to find some way in which religion shall be given its place in any University which we may succeed in getting established.

Fellow Members of the Baroda University Commission, in the weeks which follow, we shall be concerned with difficult problems of practical organisation which will require our closest attention to a multiplicity of details: and I doubt not that our discussuons may be at times the subject of misunderstanding, even of misrepresentation. Let us nevertheless endeavour to work together in a spirit of reconciliation, with this inspiration: that the mechanical details of organisation are but incidental means towards the aim of a genuine culture of the human spirit. Let us work together with this inspiration: that if we are to have a University it shall be one which will reveal to its students and teach them how to live, a life worth living.

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"I ASK FOR MAXIMUM PENALTY."

TRIAL OF MR TARINI PRASAD SINHA

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON September 10.

The trial of Mr. Tarini Prasad Sinha, who was arrested last week at Alfreton, Derbyshire, under the Emergency Powers Act of spreading sedition and interfering with the lawful production of coal, will take place at 11 o'clock on Friday the 17th. inst. at the Town Hall, Clay Cross near Chesterfield, Derbyshire. The accompanying is the text of his speech, which he has prepared for his defence:—

MR. SINHA'S STATEMENT.

As a Socialist, I feel the urge, and strive to act in response to that urge, to bring about a change in the existing structure of our society which, as a Socialist again, I regard as wholly wrong in all its political, social and economic aspects. Towards a wrong, no good person does, or ought to bear affection. In fact, all good citizens, who have the advancement of the community they live in at heart, strive to make changes in order that the community may progress. Indeed, I believe that when such strivings, generally on the part of the people cease, society begins to stagnate. At the present moment of the internal disputes in the coal-fields, however, no person who, when he or she, sees as I have seen the conditions of privations that prevail among the womanfolks and the conditions of unsatisfied hungering which the children are living—in many areas receiving only four meals a week—could honestly remain inactive and feel himself or herself to be a worthy member of the community. It was not altogether cold reason or the dictation of justice, nor yet the sheer human love for a suffering community, but a closer intimacy with conditions of suffering and humiliation and the consequent degradation that follows in their train, which has taught me to feel at one, irrespective of races or nationality, with communties where hungering among the children prevail that led me to throw in my lot at this juncture with the miners and their cause.

NON-RETALIATION.

It is because I believe in democracy, or in other words in bringing about a change in society through the will of the majority of the members of the community, wherever I have happened to live I have been spreading among the members the discontent that I feel with the state of affairs as they are. I say in all sincerity that to me the greatest contribution of Great Britain appears to be her establishmnt of the right of every man or woman to live freely his or her ideas and to persuade others to share that ideal or the outlook on life with them. The only time when either the living ideal or the act of preaching it to others comes within the purview of the law is when the methods advocated in pursuance of that ideal are based on the appeal to physical force. I had, and have been for many years now a firm believer and advocate of the completest non-violence which is not only absolutely uncomprising in itself, but, which lays down the outlook of non-retaliation to be followed not only in deeds, in speech, but in thought also. I cannot believe that there are any laws, of all the countries in Great Britain, that penalise a citizen for the advocacy of the use of non-violence as a weapon to bring about a change in the structure of society. E.P.A., I have not a shadow of doubt, properly understood,correctly interpreted, and justly exercised, is not calculated to curtail a citizen's activity in this direction. What I stand for and have consistently advocated is an uncompromising non-retaliation as an attitude of life. The attitude of non-violence is not merely to guide one's speech as well as one's thought. I freely and wholeheartedly believe in it as the most effective method by the use of which an individual or a community can undo a wrong and replace that wrong by a right. I believe that all the efforts that I honestly have been making have led me more and more to live this attitude of non-retaliation and non-eviolence. I have only endeavoured to lead others to see how I regard this as the most potent force in nature, of which every member of the community can avail himself or herself. I have in all my speeches and writings during the past many years advocated and urged the attitude of non-retaliation. The number of people who after my meetings in the mining area have come and spoken to me about this attitude has shown me to my greatest joy that the number of people who think, perhaps with qualifications, but none on the line of non-violence, is even greater than I hav thought possible.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON.

This prosecution has put the thought in my mind, that whether in spite of my firm belief that I have been conveying to the people who were listening to me, my faith in non-retaliation and non-violence as the most effective weapon to right or wrong, whether the effect has not been to lead them to acts of intimidation, which, to my way of thinking, are acts of violence. I do not, however, believe that has been the result. But I am convinced that it is there and I say it respectfully, the consequences of the operation of the law are insignificant to me in comparison to the pain I would feel when I recognised that what I had been doing unwittingly, but none the less, has been contrary to what I have been thinking myself to be doing. I, therefore beseech your Worship to give your most earnest consideration to this point. During the course of the speech at Alfreton that formed the subject of this charge, after generally discussing the Socialistic outlook of economics, I spoke of the miners I lockout and its probable term of settlement. Referring to the miners who had returned to work, I started with the postulate that in so far as they had parted company from their other comrades who were still standing firm in face of all the overwhelming difficulties, they had done wrong. I told the members of my audience that there was no one so perfect as not to have made mistake. I urged that while recognising they themselves had made many kinds of mistakes, it is not for them to point fingers of scorn at others. I said, that the only way to win back an erring brother is to approach him with humility in the heart and friendliness in attutude; that it is always the appeal to the God that lives in each man and in working men He lives unsmothered with wealth and luxury-that has the most true and lasting result, that fact is the right way to approach. So emphatic was my expression of opinion that the gentleman who proposed the vote of thanks to me said he felt so much impressed by the exposition of the attitude of non-violence and particularly with the appeal to recognise the God in each man, that he would repeat the phrase again in extending his appreciation of the message of "this brother" from India, etc.

NON-VIOLENCE IN PRACTICE,

If I did not feel that it would sound to presumptuous I would unhesitatingly say, that what I am engaged upon is nothing short of trying to live that harmony in life with those who have seen it and in which the two outlooks of East and West blend with each other in perfect harmony. The outlook of Britain with its intense love of freedom, often expresses itself in self-assertion, and the outlook of India expresses itself with its simple recognition of the force of non-retaliation and non-violence as a basic force of nature, the application of which rights a wrong and opens before one a vista of real freedom. I believe that the popular acceptance of that harmony, between those two outlooks will be the greatest service to all the peoples of the world, for it alone will altogether replace the use of force and help the present age to preserve its civilsation from altogether persishing, as even older civilisation has perished in the past.

If in view of the statement this court comes to the decision that I come under the operation of the Acts, I am charged under, then I ask, since this outlook and these acts form the most vital part of my life, the maximum of the penalty the law provides. But, if the court comes to the decision that the police, under the pressure of very heavy and nerve-trying duties to which they have been submitted for rather a prolonged period, have made a mistake, then I request the court to declare me innocent of the charges made.

SUICIDE UNDER INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—, Referring to the report of the inquest proceedings touching the death of Mr. M. Ferns, lately a clerk in our office, appearing in your paper of 30th ultimo we shall be glad if you will kindly publish the following explanation in connection therewith so as to avoid misleading the public regfarding the row that is alleged to have taken place in the office.

Mr. Ferns was a clerk in our export Department and it was his business to check the Bills of Lading before they are passed on for signature. In one instance, he passed on a Bill of Lading without properly checking thesame, and as sommistake was subsequently detected therein, the Departmental Head concerned advised him to be careful in future. Mr. Ferns seems to hove taken this rather seriously owing probably to the influence of liquor he was under at that time, and after using some bad words towards his Chief left at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 27th ultimo. There was no quarrel in office between his Chief and himself as alleged by him and we little anticipated that he would put an end to his life for such a trifling cause. During the eight years' service he had put in with us, we have had many occasions to be dissatisfied with his frequent absence in office,yet yet we overlooked all the same in consideration of his old age.—Yours &c.,

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